Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Free, T. L. Pagh, Rev. Levi Calbreth, D. S. and W. S. E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Free and W. S. G. Andrews.

full attendance is earnestly desired.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of art, lack of appetite, distress after eating, iver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if PLANTATION BITTERS,

are now recommended by the highest medi thorities and warranted to produce an im-te beneficial effect. They are exceedingly able, perfectly pure, and must supercede al tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is

purify, strengthen and invigorate. y create a healthy appetite.
y are an antidote to change of water and

y overcome effects of dissipation and late

y prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. y purify the breath and acidity of the stom-

y cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. y cure Diarrheea and Cholera Morbus. y cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-

make the weak strong, the languid bril and are exhausted nature's great restorer are composed of the celebrated Calisay: vintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, a

ved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. Fo are of impostors. Examine every bottle hat it has an unmutilated metal cap over the feach bottle, and green label for exportation

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

date of North Carolina, Sampson County.

ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866. , Chesnutt & Co., Original Attachment,

Levy on Land. John D. Bryan. APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Cour

bat John D. Bryan, the defendant in this at-ment, is an inhabitant of another State, so the ordinary process of law cannot be served him. It is therefore ordered that adverme forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgo, will be entered against him, opy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,

Clerk of County Court [prv. adv., \$15]

tate of North Carolina, Sampson art of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1866. Original Attachment-Levy

hn D. Bryan. APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court at John D. Bryan, the defendant in this at-ment, is an inhabitant of another State, so t be made in some newspaper, for the space of weeks, notifying the said defendant to come

> Clerk of County Court [prv. adv., \$15]

State of North Carolina, Sampson

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

November Term, 1866, Original Attachment,

W. Dadley. Levy on Personal Property, APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court

Clerk of County Court.

tate of North Carolina, Sampson

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions November Term, 1866. oore, ; Original Attachment.

APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court at W. W. Dudley, the defendant in this at-

sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A minutes. W. A. MATHIS, Clerk of County Court [prv. adv. \$15.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY. Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December

ling, Admr. of

demar to this petition or the same will be o confesso and heard accordingly.

A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C. oville, Dec. 27th, 1866.

had received the treatment which had following gentlemen were elected, viz: Malarge & Southerland, of Wilmington, bay revenue tax and other charges. All covered by insurance, with or without mame is Miles, and he was lately the proplarge of the Lord Had the child had following gentlemen were elected, viz: Mafollowing g

MIE Subscriber offers his Plantation situated on Topsail Sound for sale.

Farm will please give him a call.

Wilmington Iournal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1867.

OUR DEAD.

Grief cannot win them back; And yet with frequent tears
We bring to mind their cherished forms, With thoughts of other years. With love that neither death nor change Hath power to sever or estrange.

We cannot blot them out From memory's written page: We cannot count them strangers, but As birds in prison cage. We beat against the iron bar That keeps from those friends afar.

Oblivion may not hang Its curtain o'r their grave, There is no water we can sip Like Lethe's lulling wave; But fond affection's moaning wail Breaks from us like the Autumn gale.

Ye are not dead to us: But as bright stars are seen We hold that ye are ever near; Though death invades between, Like a thin cloud that veils from sight The countless spangles of the night.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

but nothing of importance was stolen.

but then Senator from Maine, are alive.

Bank of Newbern took place yesterday. -

held, the following officers were re-elected

Col. David Heaton, President; W. P.

was arrested.—Salisbury Old North State.

false hope, which they will soon learn to

COMPANY SHOPS .- At the municipal elec-

Cashier ; J. Howard Eldridge, Teller.

were re-elected.

lookout.—Newbern Commercial.

SONG OF THE INVALID. How long the winter lasts, mother, I wish the spring would come, I want to see the flowers bloom Around our cottage home.

I've tried to bear this pain, mother, To suffer and be strong; But all in vain I feel it now, I wish that I could live, mother.

Till spring time's sunny hours, I wish that I might pass away Amid the wild wood flowers. For now the snow is on the ground, The cold winds wildly moan, very light looks sad to me

That warms the hearth of home

I gaze out on the leafless trees, I watch their branches wave. I'd like to see them bloom before They lay me in the grave.

long to see the meadows green, And buds begin to swell,

I sometimes think the warm bright days

Would cheer and make me well. But I'll not murmur now, mother, I know these thoughts are vain, I'll never see the waving corn

Or hill-tops green again. Yet I shall gaze on brighter scenes When they lay me down to rest, For I shall view unblinded then

The mansions of the bleet.

STATE NEWS.

GEN. JAS. B. GORDON. - In The Land we Love for January, we find the following allusion to the wounding and death of Brig. moral tone of the place, for, besides the and sometimes furniture, as fire wood! bravest sons:

leader, General J. B. Gordon. Sheridan cle. I would like to say more of this charm- of the Association are nearly expended. Gordon had succeeded in throwing his own Progress. command into Richmond and had taken e of siz weeks, notifying the said defendant post at Brooke Church. To encourage the local troops, by his presence and example, single attendant, John Moore, a gallant young man of Gaston county, North Carolina. The two while riding slowly along the line of infantry were exposed to the concentrated fire of the enemy. Gordon at length turned to young Moore and said calmly, "I am wounded, bring a surgeon to me here, I cannot leave my post to go to When Moore returned with the surgeon the local troops had retreated and Gordon was alone lying on his back holding with his unwounded arm the bridle of his horse, which frightened by the whizment, is an inhabitant of another State, so the ordinary process of law cannot be served around him. Gordon was lifted on him and held by h s two friends. The enemy | who calls himself L. Spell, of Sampson coun- but we notice particularly the yard of Dr was firing very rapidly, but with bad aim ty, N. C., was arrested in this city last night Lawrence, which is almost a complete wreck was nring very rapidly, but with bad aim at the three as they retired. Moore received, answer or demur, or judgment, processo, will be entered against him, and the land to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,

W. A. MATHIS,

W. A. MATHIS,

Was nriested in this city last night on a charge of stealing a horse from a Mr. Carter of this county, and was committed to await his trial at the next term of our to await his trial at the next term of our County. The young man came to the effects of the late storm in our midst, and Margion. Hetel in this city last night. The Wrence, which is almost a complete wreck. The Cemetery of the Epi-copal Church suffered equally, if not to a greater extent.—

County Court. The young man came to the effects of the late storm in our midst, and Gordon's men hearing of his wound came Mansion Hotel in this place on the the advent of 1867 will be remembered for rushing to him. He spoke cheeringly to night of the 31st of December, and resome time to come, especially next summer, them all, said that he was not much hurt, gistered his name as above. On the first when deprived of the grateful shade of our and exhorted them to hold their ground.— day of January under the name of James late wide spreading trees. Many of the brave fellows never saw their Lewis he hired himself as a laborer to Mr. beloved leader again. The chivalrous officer never led his splendid brigade any more. He slept his last sleep in the city day night last, when he decamped with

which he died to save." THE FREEDMEN OF CHARLOTTE.—We see this place early yesterday morning, and accounts in our exchanges of great proces- had some hand bills struck off announsions and celebrations by the colored peocing the fact, describing the thief, &c., ple of Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, &c., which were posted in different parts of on the 1st of January, in honor of Lincoln's the town. On last night the young min emancipation proclamation. We are gratified to say that the colored people of Charling come down from Statesville on the lotte did not deem it necessary to waste Western train, and registered himself as their time and money in that way—they at- before "L. Spell, Sampson co- N. C." He tended to their work, showing a disposition was at once recognized by some as the party to make their freedom a substantial benefit described in the hand bills and was arrestto themselves and children. By industry ed accordingly. After his arrest he made and frugality, only, can white or black his escape from the hands of his custodians thrive and rise above poverty and want. but was soon recaptured. After his com-We can truly say that the colored people mittal we learn that he made a full confes-

of Charlotte, as a whole, have conducted sion confirming the above statement of themselves with decor um and propriety facts. He rode the horse to Statesville, since the close of the war and their eman- sold him there, changed his dress, and cipation-more so, we think, than the same came to this city on the Western train and class in other large communities. Charlotte Democrat.

Ent. so abscends or conceals himself that the land some divided of 12 clusive evidence that there is a great change in our climate since the abolition of slaveexhibit speaks well for the efficiency, and ry. - Goldsboro' News. skill with which its operations are conductplead, answer or demur, or judgment, pro skill with which its so, will be entered against him, and the product ed.—Rat. Sentinel.

> conded by our citizens. Raleigh Sentinel, 8th.

CHILD MURDERER.—Information coming Petition for sale of to the Coroner of this county, Thomas H. Threadgill, on Saturday last, (says the Wadesboro' Argus,) that a child aged about N MOTION, IT IS ORDERED BY THE two years, had been foully dealt with near wit, that publication be made for six weeks Wilmington Journal, a newspaper publishthe City of Wilmington, for the defendants Sourt House in Jacksonville, on gill, on Sunday morning, repaired to the been buried, and had it exhumed. Upon an examination of the body it was found that the child had had been most brutally whipped, its body presenting bruises and advantage of the "good time coming!" A scars from the feet to the head, and further that its skull was crushed almost into a jelly. WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK. The Coroner had a jury summoned, and it PMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, was in evidence before them that the child tion held at this place, on the 29th ult., the

erty of James Cottingham. METEOR BASE BALL CLUB.—This lively HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A white man named little corporation was out in force yesterday John Braswell was robbed in the early part evening practicing for a set to with the of last week, in the upper edge of the county, (says the Wadesboro' Argus) by a negro State. and Potatoes, and is 24 miles from Wilming- named Bill, (lately the property of Colonel We understand the club has been chal-

More Burglaries. -On Saturday night | The Young Men's Christian Associaa most daring burglary was committed on TION.—The Young Men's Christian Assothe premises of Mrs. Wood, at the back of ciation, of Raleigh, respectfully announce The Impeachment Question_Influence of might encircle that form—would we were of Fort Sully quite friendly disposed, but the depot. The burglar or burglars, opened to the public the following facts, which, it the window blinds, hoisted the window and is hoped, will, of themselves, be sufficient crawled over the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. appeal for assistance in this time of urgent Wood were sleeping, took a few articles of pressure:

clothing and bed clothes, of little value, and Since the 11th of December more than got out of the house by the way they enter- forty different families, consisting, freed. Mr. Wood usually awakes at 4 o'clock quently, of several helpless persons, have in the morning, but on this occasion he did been aided by the Young Men's Christian On the same night an attempt was made dollars worth of wood and provisions have to enter the house of Capt. Robbins, on been supplied to the suffering poor, some

gave the alarm, on which the thieves made It may not be improper to state, and it off.

Also on the same night, the residence of Also who have thus been also who have thus been about that many of those who have thus been about for three years, found that many of those who have thus been about for three years, found the residence of the resid Mrs. Koonce, on Middle street was entered helped are the widows and orphans of de- those who voted for the resolution did so could not have entered between the throbs. his wife living with another man in Phila-These cases, without that we reported in these would have been left helpless with of the committee, where it is believed the were emigrating up our back, and turtle threw the child out of the window, stabbed our last, make four cases of burglary in one large families dependent upon them, and, thing will die out for want of proof to susnight. Pretty tough this. It is necessary during this exceedingly inclement weather. that every housekeeper should keep a sharp are deprived of their usual sources of income, and painfully destitute of the necessaries of life. It has been difficult, indeed, rists. ARRIVAL OF NORTH CAROLINIANS IN WASH-INGTON.—A delegation from North Carolina, appointed by the Governor in obedience to a joint resolution of the General Assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford

Brown, formerly United States Senator, distress. General Leach and John A. Gilmer, for-Yet by far the greater number of those merly members of Congress; Judge Merrimon and P. H. Winston, have reached Washington. The primary object of the by responsible parties, as honest, indusmission is to investigate the irregular and trious and worthy people. Many of them offensive collection of the United States tax are sewing-women, who in olden days made for 1866. They have, however, confided to their comfortable living by sewing the sumtheir care the general interest of the State. mer and winter clothing of servants in dif-Liberal provision has been made for its irreferent families. Nearly every one who has gular representatives by North Carolina, received help is the widow or child of some and the delegation will remain as long as man whose life was given at the call of his the interest of the State demands. Colonel State. Some have taken in washing as a Brown who is leader of the delegation, was means, of livelihood, (and in all such em-United States Senator from 1829 to 1840. ployments the freed people form such for preferred by the judiciary committee. Of his fellow-Senators of 1829, only himself midable competitors) but in this extreme and Judge Sprague, now of Massachusetts, weather can neither obtain or endure the labour. And, indeed, usually these per-Wilson.—While in Wilson, a house was sons could sustain themselves if they could pointed out to me as the only one on the secure the work, but are now unable to do

site of the town, fifteen years ago, and now this and suffer in consequence. Wilson has a population of over fifteen | The details of this are harrowing, in hundred, and bright prospects of a large many cases, and enough to touch the hardinflux. As a whole, the people are gener- est heart. Many have been without food ous and polished to an uncommon degree. at all, except as supplied by charity, and The many first-class schools of Wilson have, | perhaps most of them without meat or anydoubtless, much to do with the refined tone thing else but dry bread. Many have been of her people. The North Carolinian is a compelled, for their comfort, to cut down fine evidence of the enlightenment and the shade trees in the yard, to use fencing,

Gen. Gordon, one of North Carolina's very repertory of select family reading it The relief furnished by the Association offers semi-weekly, no advertisement is ad- has, in every instance, been given in the "We have received a verbal account of mitted to its columns that could not be smallest quantities, just sufficient to relieve was attempting to capture Richmond by a | ing town, but fear to encroach too far on | Shall this labor of love fail because of this sudden dash in the rear of Lee's army. - | your valuable space. - Salisbury Corr. Ral. | need? Will not the citizens of Raleigh promptly respond, as indeed many have already done, and enable the Association to able chances of success. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual continue their charitable efforts? At a meeting of the Stockholders of the National meeting held Monday night, the following

rectors: Jno. Saterlee, David Heaton, David Rev. Henry Hardie, Rev. W. J. W. Crow-Samuel Blagge, W. P. Moore, E. Hubbs, der, Col. Wm. E. Anderson and P. F. Pes-Moses Patterson, Phineas Merwin, Robert cud. Any contributions, whether of money, F. Lehman, all of Newbern, and Joel H. wood or provisions, thankfully received Davis, of Beaufort. With the exception of Messrs. Lehman and Davis the old Board Destruction.—Tarboro' had formerly one pride, of which few towns could boast. At a meeting of the Board subsequently

and of which she was justly proud, but now, alas, shorn of her beauty, she appears but a shadow of her former self. The late Moore, Vice-President; H. H. Thompson, destructive sleet played sad havoc with our magnificent shade trees, from which it will require many years to recover. Every por-Horse Thief Arrested.—A young man

REGULATORS OUT IN FORCE.-We have late information from Green and some portions of Pitt Counties, which indicate a Mr. Carters' best horse, bridle, saddle and overcoat. Mr. Carter came immediately to

> and keep the whole country in a state of but at the grand masquerade and fancy uproar and confusion. Several attempts dress ball on last Tuesday night, we hap-have been made by the Militia to put an pened to express our regrets at this defiend to their depredations, which has alciency in our education to a young, plump, ways resulted in the defeat of the latter, fresh, and closely dominoed Injun girl, until now a perfect impunity seems to at- while we were promenading the vast hall tend all their outrages.

Our informant states that a certain loss

so for us. - Tarboro' Southerner.

A Plum-Pudding Story.

Snow.--As we go to press it is snowing RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK.—This Bank fast and thick in this locality. This is conders, all of the plums were put into one without swearing she'd ne'er consent has declared the handsome dividend of 12 clusive evidence that there is a great change end of it, and that end placed next to the she consented-dry so. Gently, delicate-LABOR IN EDGECOMBF. - We learn from a in his part of it. Well, after this game wasted away. Her long, raven locks private letter from a friend, that negroes had been played for some time, the mate tickled our elbow. Thousands of spotted Snow.—Another heavy fall of snow towe have had no such sovers season.

Snow we have had no such sovers season.

Snow as we have had no such sovers season.

Snow as we have had no such sovers season.

In Edgecombe county refuse, in many instances, to work for \$15 per month and rawhich had no plums in it next to the capform as her bosom rose and fell to give them day. We have had no such severe season tions, under a manager, being desirous of tain. The captain no sooner saw the pud-melody, like an Æolean harp upon the since the memorable month of January farming on shares, where they can do so end of it. Picking up the dish, and turnwithout a manager over them. And on the end of it. Picking up the dish, and turnwithout a manager over them. such terrible weather, and we trust that other hand they prefer to work for wages ing it in his hands, as if merely for examthe humane efforts of the Young Men's without a manager than upon shares with ining the china, he said, "this dish cost mouse-hole at the calm and withing hour Christian Association will be liberally seone. The Nash farmers are offering \$12 me two shillings in Liverpool," and put it of twilight. Her left foot was against our per month, without success, and it is down again as though without design, with right boot. The gaudy feathers upon her thought many of these laborers will drift the plum end next to himself. "Is it pos- moccasins tickled our manly knees. Our into Edgecombe.—Journal.

The above is true, as many farmers in this county can testify. Never before has such difficulty been experienced in hiring laborate for the county of the two holes in hiring than a shilling," and, as if in perfect innocent of the two holes in her domino, and two soft and melting glances shot out of the two holes in our domino—and comlaborers for the coming year. We have end next himself. The captain looked at ing together in the middle emitted sparks thus far heard of only one or two farmers, who have supplied themselves.

The negroes seem to be possessed with laughed. "I tell you what, young one," part of December. Music arose with its the idea that something wonderful is about said the captain, "yon've found me out, voluptuous swell and drew nearer unto us, to happen in their behalf, and the majority so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise and we arose with our voluptuous swell and utterly refuse to bind themselves in any this time, and have the plums fairly dis-drew nearer unto the female red man. Her way, holding themselves prepared to take tributed hereafter."

American Conflict, struck for higher wages, but learning that other workmen were on their way to take their places they conclu-

the straight that you while work on the same and the same

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. eral Sinking Fund Proposed.

in the morning, but on this occasion he did not awake till 8, and felt stupid. He thinks have the stupid. He thinks have the stupid and felt stupid. He thinks have the stupid and felt stupid. He thinks have the stupid and felt stupid and chloroform had been administered to him. month, more than one hundred and fifty grams sent off by excited correspondents we were a big black rooster's tail, that we State debt, which on January 1, 1861, was whilst the matter was under consideration might dangle near thy face—would that we \$2,388,832, is now \$3,979,921. in the House to-day, does not amount to were an Indian chief"—Thus far we spa-Queen street, near the depot. A lady who of every different denomination. The de-Queen street, near the depot. A lady who of every different denomination. The description of the party of the mittee to investigate the general charges made by Mr. Ashley, and the vote when music is wasting away." We let in, and we A returned Californian name ceased Confederate soldiers. In most cases to get it out of the way or into the hands tain the charges of commission of high ears. Huge sighs of the size of a rutabaga The total amount of tobacco annually are defined by law and understood by ju- muring brooks and whispering boughs, and as follows: Asia, 309,900,000 pounds;

> afford assistance to those who are in actual lution is not regarded as a lawyer, and I native forests, and we were carried by our him a cup of coffee on his coming home believe does not profess to be one, and his cases suggested to sustain the charges merein the bottom of our feet, and our eyes however, in time to save his life. who have sought and received aid, are ly embrace acts of a political or partisan turned wrong side outwards. either known personally or recommended character, not criminal, in the legal sense. this resolution was very exciting. For some time after its introduction the general impression was that Mr. Ashley has introduced a bill of impeachment. Under this impression over one hundred priavte dispatches were sent North. The opinions of several of the leading republican lawyers of the House have been freely given to-night that articles of impeachment will not be

The veto message was received in the Senate at about one o'clock and was shortly afterwards read by the clerk. The document did not appear to surprise the Senators, who were prepared for the President's disapproval of the suffrage bill. Mr. Shernan characterized the message as a dignied, temperate document, and such was, with few exceptions, the general verdict. During the discussion of the message the Senators were not at all excited, and the vote was quietly taken, resulting in ten votes in favor of sustaining and 29 against

Hon, Thaddeus Stevens left to-night for Harrisburg to participate in the Senatorial canvass. He has finally been persuaded to do this against his first decision, and also the mortal wounding of the intrepid cavalry read and commented on in the family cir- immediate, pressing want. But the funds against his personal convictions. Goveragainst his personal convictions. Governor Curtin has reconsidered his purpose to withdraw, and is still a candidate. The opposition to Mr. Cameron will doubtless is upwards of 20,000 bushels, but during opposition to Mr. Cameron will doubtless is upwards of 20,000 bushels, but during opposition to Mr. Cameron will doubtless is upwards of 20,000 bushels, but during opposition to Mr. Cameron will doubtless is upwards of 20,000 bushels, are hermetically seal-off them, say 300,000 bushels, are hermetically seal-off them. opposition to Mr. Cameron will doubtless the months of hermetically sealed activity unite upon Mr. Stevens, but with question- the consumption is upwards of 47,000 bush-

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and a member of the committee on banking and currency, to-day introduced a bill designed bank system, and also to provide means for the gradual extinction of the national debt. It proposes the issue of three hundred millions of legal tenders, one hundred the topening of the oyster so simple that millions each year to be used in the purchase of the securities now held for the circulation of such banks. These bonds when purchased to be constituted a permanent sinking fund.

The accruing interest on the bonds to be appropriated to the purchase of other inebtedness of the government. The bill names the Secretary of the Treasury, At orney General, Secretary of the Interior, omptroller of the Currency and Treasurer the United States as the five commissioners of the sinking fund. The President's first levee of the season

will take place on Thursday of next week, the 17th inst.

A Waltz at a Masquerade Ball,

fortune to participate, is thus given in his

most alarming state of affairs in those sec- ties always pressing upon us, we have never equal to \$3.500,000, and that of the fresh learned to waltz-we have never placed our oyster branch more than half as much Large numbers of desperadoes have or- arm around a fragile, fairy, fleecy, fluctuaganized themselves into regular companies, ting form, and whirligigged around loose, upwards of \$5,250,000. The number of with the luscious humpsy-dumpsy.

She sweetly intimated that the hubbub of property awaits every one who ventures of such an occasion, when a faux pas would course, we very shyly requested her to afof a small lesson, merely for the purpose of delivery of the same. The following story is told of a Yankee getting acquainted with each other, and captain and his mate. Whenever there was giving us a relish for our victuals at a plum-pudding made, by the captain's or- supper. Sweet and gorgeous aboriginecaptain, who, after helping himself, passed ly, fastidiously, and timidly we placed our it to the mate, who never found any plums arm around her plain waist-and almost

warm breath was upon our cheek. Her spotted beads tickled our fingers,

and her long raven hair went flippy ty-flop The effect of advertising in the Vicks- over our shoulder. We had not yet waltzburg Times is thus illustrated : "A lady ad- ed an inch; and we didn't care a Confedervertised in the Times last week for a stray ate bond if we never moved from that spot. cow, and the cow came home next day, tail the editor of the Vicksburg Herald pawed down the cow-pen fence, bellowed joined the Sons of Temperance. We till the milk-maid came, and then kept off shook back our yellow locks, and immed ately the air was laden with the balmy odor of Martha Washington Hair Restorative, for sale by Hardaway & Co., and all binders, at work on Horace Greeley's respective druggists. We bowed low our editorial head, and whispered in a voice whose dulcet and mellifluous notes would have melted the heart of a deputy constable, "Gorgeous child of the forests, whose

yain, strung with spotted beads that we country reports the Indians in the vicinity Mr. Ashley_His Charges Excited Re- a large long bunch of raven hair that we the remote bands threaten hostilities, and ports. The Yelo Message Thad. Stevens might flop around that neck-would we have intimated that they would clean out and the Pennsylvania Senatorship_Bill were a barrel of golden syrup, that thou the Fort before spring. Little apprehento Dispense with National Banks - A Gen- might dip thy finger in us, and lick it sion exists of any serious disturbance. would we were a coronet, that we might By the last report of the State Treasurer rest upon that brow-would we were a roll of Michigan it appears that during the fis-Washington. Jan. 7.—The impeachment of greenbacks, that we might stay in thy cal year ending November 30, 1866, the re-

It seemed as if ten thousand catterpillars delphia, and the mother of a child. He doves were picking meal bran out of our the woman, and fled. No one has yet named a single case in we floated far away on a fleecy cloud of one Africa, 24,300,000; Australia, 714,000; always to discriminate justly, so as to aid the suffering and virtuous, without encour- which the proofs are of the character to hundred dollar greenback bills. The music making in all 995,039,000. aging idleness and vice. But the claims of sustain the legal interpretation of the terms ceased, but the Washington Hall kept on common humanity sometimes compel to above mentioned. The author of the reso-

The scene during the consideration of The Oyster and Fruit Packing Business of Baltimore.

The following from the Baltimore Sun to the oyster and fruit packing business, Hart, of this city. which, during the past ten or fifteen years, has sprung up in Baltimore. We hope some day to see Norfolk, whose situation both for the oyster and fruit business is decidedly more advantageous, at least sharing with Baltimore the fruits of this enormous and lucrative business:

The houses prosecuting the trade have increased during the year 1866, and now number upwards of forty, employing more than four thousand persons, of both sexes, in the various departments of shucking, peeling preserving &c.

packing, peeling, preserving, &c. The oyster packing commences in Sepember and continues to June 15th, though the great bulk of the hermetically sealed about three and a half months, when the

els daily. ployment to about 1,200 persons—shuck-Ground Peas, Potatoes, &c., &c. cipally negroes. The hermetically sealed two and three years. that the new process of steaming renders boro'. children may do it. The number of cans of one, two and three pounds each hermetically sealed daily during the active season if quite 75,000. Thus nearly 8,000 of cans are required for the oysters, and are the product of this industrial pursuit, and these again require some 600,000 cases in which they are packed. The manufacture, the health, the morals, and the manuers of the pupils, are more looked after and careful for '. turers of the cans give employment to upmanufacture is near a million of dollars.

The following description of a festive dred and forty to fifty carpenters constant-scene in which a local editor had the good ly employed, and the cost of them is about safe in advance. Extra charges will \$250,000. The average cost of the oysters be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing. for the year has been about 50 cents per bushel. The value of the hermetically Advance payments will be expected, yet the greatest possible indulgence will be given our patrons. A large patronage is needed, desired and expected, On account perhaps of the manifold du- sealed oysters, fruits and vegetables is more, or a sum total in value of this trade vessels engaged in taking oysters for the Baltimore market is more than 1,000 of fifty tons each, and some 500 to JANUARY 19th, 1867. 600 vessels of larger class are running them to market. These vessels, 1,500 to 1,600 in number, require an average of crews equal For catalogues or more particular information number, require an average of crews equal to four each, or some 6,000 persons. Then during the summer and autumn, or the fruit and vegetable season, as many more in that locality.

Powerless ourselves to repress these acts of plunder, rapine and murder, we are fain knowledge our name, if we had backed out and bay craft; and when all these oysters, to call upon the Federal authorities to do from such an offer, and as a matter of fruits and vegetables reach our wharves, there is a teeming hive of carters, carmen ford the sublimely perpendicular pleasure and draymen who derive a living from the

On the 29th of November, a horse was missed from the stable of Judge Thomas Perry, and search made for him in every direction, it being supposed he had been feet square. During this period he subsisted solely upon a small quantity of straw lying in the ice-house, and without water. He had a shoat for a companion, which had also fallen through the opening. He was apparently but little the worse for his long ast. — Cumberland (Md.) Alleganian.

A Washington letter says "the President's message vetoing the District Suffrage bill was read in cabinet session on the af ternoon of that day. I now learn that General Grant was by invitation present during the reading of the document, and that he fully and unequivocally approved the message, as also the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton, who read a short opinion, taking the ground that the bill was constitutional, and advising the President to approve it."

A pretty girl and a wild horse are liable to do much mischief, for the one runs away with a fellow's body, and the other runs away with his heart.

The largest diamond in America, valued at \$20,000, is on exhibition at New Orleans. A negress in Austin, Texas, has sued a white man for breach of promise.

The Bishopric of Calcutta, now vacant, has been refused by three clergymen. A Pew in a Boston church sold recently for \$5,400.

The petroleum works at Calcasien, Louisiana, are said to be flourishing.

Nellie Dean, twelve years old, is the

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1. Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per squar

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

caress thy corns, would were we a hank of A gentleman from the upper Missouri

warbling birds, and tinkling cow bells, and Europe, 281,844,500; America, 248,280,500;

On the evening of the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. gives some very interesting facts relative to the overtex and fruit pecking business.

L. Singleton, MASON GORDON, of Clarksville, to the overtex and fruit pecking business.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE. THAT Magnificent Estate known as "STRAWBERRY,"
ne property of LEVIN LANE, deceased,
ill be sold at public auction on the 1st day of

Tebruary next, on the premises.

The tract of land embraces about 4,000 acres; COTTON, GROUND PEAS AND CORN,

than any other plantation of the size in the Con-It lies about three miles from Marlboro' Depot varieties are prepared for market within about three and a helf months, when the short three and a helf months, when the short three and a helf months when the short three and a helf months when the short three areas and a helf months when the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for market within the short three areas are prepared for three areas are prepared for the short three areas are prepared for the short three ar about three and a half months, when the oyster is in perfection. The quantity of River, offering admirable facilities for transportaoysters brought to this market is fully 5, 000,000 bushels, though some dealers estimate the receipts at 7,000,000. Some of land is underlaid with lime stone, affording faciliand is underlaid with lime stone, affording faciliand is underlaid with lime stone, affording faciliand is underlaid with lime stone. mate the receipts at 7,000,000. Some of these are packed raw in can, iced, one galthese are packed raw in can, iced, one gallon in size, requiring about 4,250,000 cans one good 200,000 cases. The balance of them, At the same time and place will be sold all of

the stock consisting of HORSES, MULES, HOGS, SHEEP The raw or fresh oyster branch gives em-

branch requires about 2,500, chiefly white persons of the female sex—for the reason Hall, Wilmington, and Dr. E. H. Goelette, Golds-

Raleigh Sentinel and Newbern Journal of Com-

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE. TN THE N. C. Presbyterian of September

during the fruit and vegetable season of summer, the daily amount is about the same for a period equal to the oyster seatract from that article. "If wholesome discipline, son of winter. So that some 15,000 to 16,000 of cans of oysters, fruits and vegetables are the mysdest of this industrial arrangements.

wards of four hundred persons, and the value of the tin, solder, &c., used in the manufacture is near a million of dollars.

The next session will combine on the second Monday of January, 1867. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The entire expense of The case-making keeps some two hunsion of Twenty Weeks, will be from \$115 to \$125, Advance payments will be expected, yet the great-

J. M. M. CALDWELL,

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Term

apply to the President of the University.

How. DAVID L. SWAIN,

TS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I will apply to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session to re-convene on the 22d of January, 1867, for an act to correct an error in a grant of land held by

DANIEL JOHNSON, SEN. FIFTY COLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAH, on Saturday morning, Due 29th, Joe Croom, (negro) who was com-mitted to prison on a charge of rape. Said Croom is about 28 years of age, height about 5 fee: 6 or 7 stolen. Twenty days after he was discovered in an ice-house on the premises, having fallen through an aperture about three livery to me, or his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get h m.
SAN'L R. BUNTING,
Sheriff New Hanover county, N. C.
79-d4twim

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchan dize, &c. Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE best tract of LAND in Eastern North Carolina, for its size, will be sold at the late residence of George J. Moore, deceased, on the 26th day of January, 1867, on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and 24 months, purchasers giving bond and approved securities. giving bond and approved securities.

The above land is situated three miles from Marlboro' and Rocky Point depots, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and contains about three hundred and eighty acres of splendid land.

Sold by order of Court.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG,

TURLINGTON & MONROE. INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to all
business intrusted to their care.
Oct. 4

35-wtf

All Kinds of Blanks TAOR SALE

AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

The Freedmen.

the negro is destined to compose the great important part to perform, and upon them, ceived their nomination. in a great measure, depends the progress we make.

sentiments of that noble, christian soldier, Forney in this wise: ple. "As a slave," said General Hamp- put in a suitable state of preparation for the arrival of men who supposed the arrival of the arrival ton, "he was faithful to us; as a freedman, "it, he will reciprocate your kindness. "clinging to his old home, his own coun-"try and his former masters. If you wish "to see him contented, industrious, useful, "aid him in his efforts to elevate him-' self in the scale of civilization, and thus

"freedom, but to appreciate its duties."

To make the negro fully enjoy the blessings of freedom, and appreciate its duties. not expect to regain their confidence and sentation shall be the same as in 1864. affection, which to some extent we have we use the proper exertions, when we know elected to-day. there are powerful influences at work to Southern negro is now being used as the and Mr. John B. Withers great political engine by which party su- In New York and Kansas, the Legislathem freedom, the Radicals claim a mortgage upon their lives, and when party deand forfeitures as is deemed necessary .-Bloody riots have already given many innocent victims to the Moloch of Fanatigrave Congressmen are making ex parte investigations of them, they will be repeated whenever doubtful elections are pending.

The freedmen must be converted into agents of their own happiness and prosperity, and useful to us and the country. by placing over their mental culture South ern minds. Education is the one great influence to which all others give way, and it is worse than folly for us, by neglect, to drive the freedmen from us, and permit their minds to be moulded by those who hate us and our section. The people of the South are most to be benefited by their proper elevation, and are to be the greatest sufferers, if they are converted into discontented, turbulent and expensive lazaroni by those who would sacrifice the entire race if they themselves are well paid, and the hated Southerners are punished.

We publish elsewhere the excellent pastoral letter of the venerable and esteemed Bishop of Mississippi, whose noble heart and Christian charity knows no race or color, to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, upon their obligations to the colored population of that State, and the duties imposed upon them by the new relations in which they stand to them. This letter portrays not only the urgent necessities of the blacks, but their claims upon the whites, and the mutual interest existing between them. We think a careful perusal will be of benefit to all. If this class can only be made to know who their real friends are, and devote themselves to the education and proper elevation of their race-encourage honesty and industry, and not spend their time and dissipate their minds upon expensive and useless parades and hurtful associations in the idle hope of political privileges, which, if granted, would prove their ruin, there is in store for them a happy future. Such letters as Bishop Green's are calculated to encourage such conduct and to restore mutual confidence and re spect, which will prove beneficial alike to whites and blacks.

The political circles of the North are being greatly disturbed by events of imthe first page several extracts from leading interior Republican papers on the all-enprincipal papers of the Northern cities .-At present this is the leading topic, and of their editorial columns in its discussion. The President seems to court the impeachment, while the Radicals, if we can judge from their papers, are much divided. The matter has been transferred from the House to the Judiciary Committee, where possi-

long Parliament in this country.

ble whether we could better ourselves by has been a member of Congress continually who congregate or grow up here. a change. In the great work of recupera- since 1858, and is a Radical of the "straittion of the South, now fairly inaugurated, est sect." The Democrats will vote for but somewhat delayed by political troubles Hon. H. C. Murphy, a member of the

Throughout the South there is an increas- Cameron, Gov. Curtin and the "great com- to make crimes more frequent in the couning desire being manifested to do every- moner," "noble old Roman," Thad. Ste- try, where protection should be extended. thing to elevate the negro in the scale of vens, who had at his back Dr. Forney, edi- If the theory upon which our Criminal Law civilization, not only as a just and merited tor and proprietor of "two newspapers, is founded be correct, and criminals are reward for his faithfulness as a slave, but both daily," Sundays included, were can-deterred by prompt trial and certain punas a matter of political economy. All didates, but upon the first ballot Mr. Cameron ishment, then the operations of this Court, the legislation on the subject has been to received the nomination, and the "great should they be confined to the city, if they provide the amplest protection to his per- commoner" received but seven votes. The are attended with any success, must be to son and property, and give him all the National Intelligencer "pokes fun" at this force even those in our midst who contemrights necessary for his well-being. The calamity to the political firm of Stevens and plated the committal of crime, to go be- Hall, of this City, has been appointed an

the universal opinion of the Southern peo- announced by telegram, suites of parlors had been tain, and almost always less severe. al of men who supposed themselves so capable riding the whirlyind and directing the storm. Their levers could move the world of Radicalism. "let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him They came, saw, and were demolished. Scarce a proposed Criminal Court should have jurisign is left of them. We cannot see how either can hold up their heads among the political characteristics." ters at the Capital, to whom they have essayed to the county. We are satisfied that every give the nod. What a 'lame and impotent con-But seven votes in the Republican caucus for the "great commoner," backed by the agree with us. The necessities which deeditor and proprietors of 'two newspapers,' both daily,' Sundays included!"

the caucus of Conservatives have been divi-'fit him, not only to enjoy the blessings of ded upon local measures allied with the that no amendment will be offered to consenatorial question, there seems but little fine its operations to the city, but that the doubt but that Governor Swann received bill will claim the early attention of our the nomination last night and will be electand the great obligations resting upon him ed to-day. The Eastern Shore giving up in consequence of the change in his rela- their claims upon the Senatorship for a the Court organized at once. tions with the whites, he must not only be compromise upon the basis of representaeducated, but it must be done by those tion, the Western Shore argees that in the who, at least, have a true appreciation of his Convention, which seems settled upon to nature, and are not hostile to us. We can- alter the Constitution, the basis of repre-

In Indiana, Gov. Morton received the lost, or retain that which we have, unless Radical nomination, and will, of course, be

In Kansas and Nebraska, nominations win his heart from us, and from the land of have not been made, but in the former State which he is a native-influences prompted the chances of Senator Pomeroy, seem to be by the most powerful causes which urge good, while in the latter, the contest is bemen to the accomplishment of ends. The tween General Nye, the present Senator,

premacy is to be retained. Having given tures have concurred in the Constitutional Congress, but we suppose the decisions, importance contained in the statement, but those four little lines of Boccaccio: ment, in the latter by a vote. The Senate of Illinois have ratified mands it, they make as many assignments it by a vote of 17 to 7. Governor Patton, of Alabama, has returned to Montgomery, after an absence at the North, and is rather telegram, that there can be no doubt as to despondent, but remains firm in his views cism, and although with affected horror, in favor of the South ratifying the Amend-

Wilmington Criminal Court.

We published several days since a letter from a very prominent and influential citien of this county, favoring the establishment of the Criminal Court in this City .-We believe all who have given the matter of the North. much consideration, whether citizens of the county or city, are favorable to its establishment. The necessity for such a Court people since the re-establishment of civil law from the very large increase of crime, in both the white and black population, the natural sequence of the disorganized condition of society during the war, and the confusion and chaos attending its close. This necessity was not only felt on account of the great expense saddled upon the gress, by Governor Holden. thousand dollars per annum according to the petition of the Grand Jury of the last Superior Court, but because of the alarming frequency and character of the crimes committed in this city and in New Hano-

We understand that some differences of

opinion exist as to the extent of the juris-

diction of the proposed Court. It is thought by some its powers should be limited to crimes committed within the corporate limits of Wilmington, while others think, and the bill now before the Legislature so provides, that its criminal jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the county. The bill was drawn in accordance strictly with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, as approved by his Honor, Judge Merrimon.-This recommendation came from some of the leading and most practical citizens of the county, but one or two of whom being residents of the city, who not only had beof criminals who were still at large. Judge Merrimon, who told the Foreman, when their petition was handportance now transpiring. We publish on ed to him, that he would endorse it most unjust and ungenerous attack upon a comcheerfully, had the term's experience and grossing question of Impeachment. We be tried to the almost total exclusion of the have previously given extracts from the very heavy civil docket and the number of and the whole State, and who have probaall of our Northern exchanges devote much state of society, there must be a continued exclusion of all other than criminal business in the Courts of this county. His endorsement on the petition of the Grand Jury exthe proposed Court.

To confine its operations to crimes combly it may continue to the end of the ses- mitted within the city limits, would do but the Literary Board, as follows: little towards decreasing the heavy expen-The time at which the new Congress, the diture to which the county is now subject-Fortieth, is to meet, which has been one of ed to support the jail. The saving of the ston, Esq., of Bertie. No change. the leading political questions, and one con- county would be insignificant, and the excerning which the Radicals have displayed pense to the city heavy, as the municipal of Wake, Col. S. D. Pool, of Craven, (forand generally so well understood, that I to all healthy reforms. We can be truly wool, 40 cents per lb., and in addition 30 our ability give ourselves to this necessar

no veto, we may regard the question as schooled in their nefarious business, within settled, and there is a good prospect of a the city, and the incentives, which fre-

Among the matters of most interest, were labors, exist here, but the field of operation the Senatorial elections, especially those of in the county is larger, and, from the effi- North Carolina, of the Hollywood Memo- compromise between a Railway to More-New York and Pennsylvania. These elecciency and strength of our city police, de- rial Association, to forward articles for the head City, crossing near the same point, Our columns have more than once been tions will take place to-day, but as the Retection is less sure. The evils necessarily Bazaar, which opens on the 4th of Febdevoted to the importance of our relations publican caucuses have made nominations, attending the large collection of human ruary. Articles from this portion of the with the freedmen and the interest we have the result is practically decided. Hon. beings within our city are the immediate State may be sent to Mrs. Oakley, at Fayetteville and points West of that place in making them contented, industrious and Roscoe Conkling, the member of Congress causes which make imperative the establishment of the content of the conte useful laborers. Whether we will it or not, from the Utica District, has received the lishment of this Court, but unfortunately and they will be properly forwarded. There nomination in the New York Legislature on these causes extend to the country, and, aboring population of the South for many the fifth ballot, over Judge Noah Davis of too frequently, the citizens of the county years to come, and it is at least questiona- the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Conkling are sufferers from the accomplished rogues

The tendency, moreover, should the jurisdiction of the Court be confined to the city, if this tribunal is as efficient in meteand uncertainties, the freedmen have a most State Senate from Brooklyn, who has reling out certain and speedy justice to offen-In Pennsylvania, there was even more and probably would be, while increasing interest felt than in New York. Simon security in the city where it is less needed, tion is less sure but the trial is delayed, North Carolina table, for the sale of the Wilmington makes it via Goldsboro' two general Wade Hampton, as expressed in a recent speech on the subject, are becoming recent speech on the subject, are becoming editor of the Chronicle, for both of whom, it was which makes the punishment more uncer
whr. Stevens repaired in 'pride of power and building to the was followed by the editor of the Chronicle, for both of whom, it was which makes the punishment more uncer
which makes it via Goldsboro' two hundred and twenty-nine miles from us, which makes the punishment more uncer
which makes it via Goldsboro' two hundred and twenty-nine miles from us, or a differente of forty-four miles in favor

> people of New Hanover county that the are inclined to "try their luck." man who has thought over this matter will mand its establishment, equally require that In the Maryland Legislature, although its protection should be extended to every citizen of the county. We hope, therefore,

The Test Oath.

Congressional and Missouri test-oath unconsti-

edge with the cases of the author of the section : the correctness of the dispatch in includ- the seem as one champion of constitutional liberty, in the person of the President, is rendered powerless by the supremacy of party, another takes his place, and we trust that the great principles of republican government may yet find their proper supporters twe

North Carolinians Pardoned.

Several days since we published, by telehas forced itself upon the minds of the graph, the names of some of the distinguished North Carolinians who have received their pardons. We give below the list, with the names of their "endorsers." verpool. Geo. Davis, Confederate Attorney General, by Governor Perry, Governor Worth, and a large number of citizens A. Arrington, Confederate member of Congress,

of the great expense saddled upon the R. Barringer, Confederate Brigadier General, b. county to support the jail, about twenty Governor Holden and General Schorff. W. R. Cox, Confederate Brigadier General, by Governors Worth and Holden. William T. Dortch, Confederate Senator, by B

. Moore. [Governor Holden recommended the rection of this application. 1 Bryan Grimes, Confederate Brigadier General, by General Howard, Reverdy Johnson and five itizens, R. N. Pearson and Judge Fowle. Bradley T. Johnson, Confederate Brigadier Gen-

eral, by Governor Holden, R. N. Saunders, E. G. Reade, and H. J. Schley, and the members of the North Carolina Legislature.
J. M. Leach, Confederate member of Congress, no recommendation. Richard B. Lee, Confederate Lieutenant Colonel,

by S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy. James R. McLean, Confederate member of Congress, by Governor Holden and J. A. Gilmer. Thomas D. McDowell, Confederate member of ngress, by Governor Holden and J. R. Hawley. J. G. Ramsey, Confederate member of Congress M. W. Ransom, Confederate Brigadier General, y Governor Holden and J. H. Wheeler. A. M. Scales, Confederate Brigadier General, by

Jovernor Holden, Jno. A. Gilmer and Govern Worth.
A. W. Venable, Confederate member of Con-

gress, by Governor Holden Internal Improvements.

Under the head of "THE COAL FIELD ROAD," the Greensboro' Patriot, in a very fore them the experience of nearly two extended article, pretends to give a history years of peace and the criminal dockets of of the Internal Improvements of this State, the County and Superior Courts, but an in which the grossest injustice is done to insight, as Grand Jurors, into the number the Eastern portion of North Carolina, and and character of the crimes coming before especially to Wilmington. A want of time Increase of imports, compared with last them, and the very large number and a desire to refer more particularly to the several acts of our Legislature in regard to the questions at issue, will necessarily delay, for a day or two, a reply to this most munity whose representatives have always the very great number of criminal cases to supported the works of internal improvement, for the development of the West presentations before him, and he was satis-bly expended more money, in proportion 20,450 Egyptian, 2,730 Smyrna, 11,620 West India, 270,100 East India, and 2,840 China and Japan, fied that until there was a total change in the to their means, for railroads, than any other

town or city in the United States. Council of State.

We learn from private sources that the Council of State met on Monday in Ralpresses very strongly his hearty approval of eigh. Nothing was done on that day beyond organization, except the appointment of the Board of Internal Improvements and

> BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-Hon. J. G. Ramsey, of Rowan, and P. H. Win-

Hollywood Memorial Bazaar.

We publish elsewhere an appeal from quently make profitable their dishonest Miss Daves, of Newbern, who has been appointed agent for the eastern portion of further South than Magnolia. This was a are but few people in the South who have there was great excitement about a great city the South have solemnly resolved—next to and carpenter tools. within the holy precincts of Hollywood harbor, and Fayetteville people, or some shielding from want the wounded, widow-Cemetery, and all feel a desire to assist the of them, will probably recollect how much ed, and orphaned of those who composed noble ladies of Richmond in their labor of Carolina and "Morchead" cities, -the for- of their lives to rescue from oblivion and heroes of the South. We hope that the heard"—the latter is yet not numerous. appeal will not be in vain. It certainly ders as we trust and believe it will be, may will not be disregarded in this State. North er line of Railroad to Wilmington by some ance that it will meet with an earnest, hear-Carolina has more dead on the soil of Vir- five (5) or ten (10) miles, by connecting ty and substantal a response—the more so, ginia than any other Southern State. Patri- at Leesburg, let us propose to them to in view of the fact that North Carolina has otism and liberality are characteristic of her guarantee this line, provided, they will run

The plan of the Bazaar is such that the than High Point. absent can participate in its benefits while contributing to its charities. Tickets will tickets is fixed at \$1 each. Col. E. D. yond its jurisdiction, where not only detectagent, by the young lady in charge of the and eighty-four miles from Goldsboro' to olina. authorized agent. They will be glad to of the Fayetteville route from that great We believe it to be to the interest of the dispose of them to such of our citizens as Northwestern country, for all places beyond

Trade and Commerce of Baltimore.

We have received from Messrs. Atkinson more for the year 1866. We are pleased to a decided prosperity which the future will members upon the re-assembling of the Le- of the South are beginning to look upon her with a fast Railway line for light freight, gislature, so that it may become a law, and Baltimore with more favor as a market, and goods and travel, and the river for her its advantages as a cotton market will The merchants of that city are competing through this city, all the Northwest will care of A. H. VanBokkelen, who will see The Raleigh Sentinel, in referring to the with those of New York for a just propor- find a market and receive their supplies in that they are credited and appropriated to ate decisions of the Supreme Court of the tion of the Southern trade, and although, United States upon the unconstitutionality perhaps, not possessed of so large an amount of the lawyers and the Missouri test-caths, of capital as is accumulated in the great zens to discuss this question and to take is permitted to copy the following tele-metropolis, they do not underrate the value steps to consult for the Tennessee road. gram from a distinguished counsellor of of advantages, and forget not to offer some the Supreme Court to a friend in this inducements to attract the trade they de-

Below we give a statement regarding cotton, extracted from the sheet before us, to- wholesome dish of that very cheap com-The questions presented by the cases degether with a table of comparative prices modity called advice, and as there is an incided did not involve directly the validity of that article during each month in the riate in it weekly until I get tired. The of the test-oath in regard to members of past three years. There are other items of subject of this first essay is contained in which we have not yet seen, embrace this none of immediate interest to our readers. question. We are satisfied, from the dis-cotton being the only article mentioned tinguished legal ability and intimate knowl- which is shipped to any extent from this

ing the Congressional test-oath. It would be follows: From New Orleans, 852 bales; Monah, 10,012 bales; Apalachicola, 639 bales; Virginia and North Carolina, 11,894 bales; other oints not named, 3,000 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1803 dississippi and Tennessee via Northern Central Railroad, 721 - making a sum total of 34,680 bales. ngaged during the year, and have consumed be among the people themselves, even those year 1865. There are more than twenty manufacuring establishments in and around Baltimore, in which the consumption, when in full operation, supward of 30,000 bales. The amount of capital invested in this branch of industry, is some \$3, 000,000, and the operatives employed in the various factories numb r upwards of 2,000, of whom more than two-thirds are females. The cost of labor is about \$650,000, and the value of the products upwards of \$10,000,000.

ton during the year reached 7,479 bales-all to Li-

the 15th of each month, together with compara-tive prices of cotton for the preceding two years, taken on the 15th of each month, for Ordinary to

Thomas S. Ashe, Confederate member of Con- Comparative Prices of Cotton on the 15th of

,	11 1 .				2000	
each	month, during	g the pa:	st three	yea	rs.	
	1866.	* 156	5.	1	1864.	
	Ordinary to	Ordins	ry to	Ore	linary	V 1
	Middling.					
January,	1543@50					-
	,1538@44					
March.	1533@40					
April,	1530@36					
	1526@34					
	1534@40					
	1528@37		57			
	1526@34		50,			
	r1525@33		50			
	1533@40					
	r 15 28@34		50			
	r 15 28@34		50			
1					-	

Liverpool Cotton Market,

cember. An elaborate statement regarding to any of you; but it would interest to the reader and which will assert ed increase in trade.

meration of the various descriptions:

Increase of quantity taken for consumption, 498,670 Increase of quantity taken for export Increase of stock, compared with last year, 58,260 time enough occasionally to discuss other Cotton at sea -- for the kingdom,. We give also a full statement of the stock

The actual stock of cotton in Liverpool, declared this (Friday) morning, amounts to 516,770 proving 90.020 above the estimate, showing an excess of 75,660 East India, 16,570 American,

3,180 Brazil, and 630 West India, and a deficiency of 4,870 Egyptian. 420 Smyrna, and 730 China. Railroad to Fayetteville_The Coal and Iron Fields and Westward.

Editors of the Journal, Wilmington-GENTLEMEN: Permit me to join your correspondent in urging upon the propertyby the Western railway to High Point, Sa-

lem, and thence into Virginia.

memory) provided the private subscriptions

were first made to an equal amount. The connection was to be made at a point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, not

This would enable the business from be about equally good and desirable.

not some loved relative or dear friend buried that was to rise out of the sands of Beaufort the support of their own families, and the money they invested in the "city lots" of our Southern armies-to make it the duty love, in beautifying this resting-place of the mer of which is "seldom seen and never desecration the bodies of those noble sol-

> heir Western Railway to some point on the than any other Southern State. North Carolina Railroad, not further east

less than one hundred and ninety five miles Pewey, of Charlotte. NANNIE DAVES. to High Point. High Point is one hundred and forty-five miles from Goldsboro,' or a differente of forty-four miles in favor High Point are subject to the same difference, and which is sufficient to divert largely the trade to this place, rather than to Richmond or Norfolk. Let us see :

High Point is 275 miles from Norfolk by Shepperson a copy of the annual state- the nearest Railway line, and 205 miles ment of the Trade and Commerce of Balti- from Richmond. This brings Wilmington 20 miles nearer High Point than Richmond. and 90 miles nearer than Norfolk. How observe that the trade of that city has ex- much will the Wilmington interests do for perienced a material increase, and that the this whole Northwestern business with such statement of imports and exports indicate odds in her favor? Of course Fayetteville is 90 miles nearer High Point than Wilmington, and as a market town, may reap no doubt continue to extend. The people all the advantages that her position gives heavy freights. All West India goods can, conveniently from North or South Caroand will be supplied through this port, and lina to Wilmington than the points desigdoubtless, in time, be truly appreciated. by Steamers and Railways combined, nated, can be sent to Mrs. Julia E. Oakley, return through this city rather than Vir- the proper State. ginia ports.

Will you suggest a meeting of the citi-CAPE FEAR.

> For the Journal. Short Sermons by a Layman,

I propose, dear public, to furnish you a exhaustible supply on hand, you shall luxu-

> Vere written on his brow. How many would our pity share

Who move our envy now. in the breast of each of our neighbors-of the sorrows, the trials, the joys, the tri-The total receipts of Cotton at Baltimore for umphs which make their dwelling there ! which we deceive ourselves more. Although per lb., with 10 per cent. ad valorem. you may meet me daily, what do you know solation or distress? You know my outward circumstances, perhaps, my mode of life, my human features; but the coat covers what you cannot unlock, it shuts out of view things known to but One. So it is with us all. And after such events as have recently transpired in this country, how many more of these hidden things there are in every heart than ordinary times afford. In the silent depths so lately stirred by the storm, although the surface may be smooth, strange shapes are wandering up and down-"forms from the floating wreck that ruin leaves behind" hideous shapes, perhaps, that writhe in the dark waters; or, it may be, forms of beau-Annexed we furnish a table of price ranged on ty filling the soul with happiness and the heart with strength and peace for remember that the troubled sea oft casts upon the shore pearls and beautiful shells

as well as reptiles and wrecks. How much more everybody has thought and reflected since the war than before !-And what has been the average 84 sult? Are our judgments more just, our charity more enlarged? amongst ourselves at the South, where if anywhere on earth, sympathy and charity might be universally reciprocal, are those virtues commonly exercised in our daily intercourse? That bitter maxim of the satirist, "There's something in the misfortunes of our best friends not displeasing to us," grates harshly on the ear, but alas, for human depravity, there's truth at the bottom of the maxim in spite of We are indebted to the kindness of Mes- its disagreeable sound. It certainly would srs. Kidder & Martin, for Manchester, Eng- not be just or truthful to say that the land, papers of the 28th and 29th of De- contemplation of the wide-spread ruin around us affords positive satisfaction the Liverpool Cotton Market is contained equally untruthful to say that nobody finds therein, from which we gather some facts consolation in the fact that his neighbors and figures, which will no doubt prove of are no bet er off than himself. Under the most trying circumstances, we hear the misfortunes of other folks with resignation. the right of that great commercial place to Those of us who were always poor, for in- 2 cents ? ib. the reputation of the standard and greatest stance, have not lost any sleep thinking of Cotton market in the world and its continu- what our richer neighbors have suffered; and they have not, probably bought additional supplies of pocket handker hiefs to The following summary shows the in- wipe away the tears which our distress has crease of the trade of that market during caused them. It is barely possible, on the the year 1866, over that of the previous contrary, that each class has developed more selfishness than ever, and has formed for itself a stronger determination than ever to universal favorite, commonly known as Number One. But even in the pursuit of

people's motives and conduct. There's more salt and pepper than oil on say, is in these respects what it has always Not that we have improved society, certainly. There are periods when the necessity for guarding against certain social evils, and for the exercise of an enlarged charity are more apparent than at others. and we are now living in just such a period. We have all been subjected to that most nection by rail with Fayetteville, and thence us and several other people without

that laudable object, we manage to spare

"serouging," as the children say. cerning which the Radicals have displayed much interest, has finally been settled, the suthorities of Wilmington must of course for the court should it merely be a ding for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next, the flats and caps on which the present Congress expires. As the ruling party have decided, veto or As the ruling party have decided, veto or and the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the rule party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the city heavy, as the municipal of Wake, Col. S. D. Pool, of Craven, (for authorities of Wilmington must of course them at any length in this paper.

A charter for a connection of the Willington & Weldon Railroad with Fayette-party of the amount of \$250,000, was passed by our such at the original party have decided, veto or are committed outside of the city heavy, as the municipal of word, the rule of do not propose to discuss them at any length in this paper.

A charter for a connection of the William paper of every committed deals and the rule of the reward that any public evil. If, therefores, or with a clark the city of the Giver of all grace, both do not propose to discuss them at any length in this paper.

A charter for a connection of the William paper of every committed courselves to this necessary of the city of the Giver of the rule of the city head of the city head of the city head of the cit

From the Newbern Commercial. Appeal in Behalf of the Hollywood Memorial Bazaar.

I have received the following circular, with the request that I should bring the object of it as prominently as possible before the people of this portion of North Carolina. I know that the generosity of our good ad valorem. citizens (reduced, as they have been in their for them to weary of well-doing, I should hesitate about making this appeal. But I At this time (1859) it will be recollected feel confident that the men and women of hay and manure forks, chiseles, angers diers who gave up their lives in defence of But to the connection. If our Fayette- our beloved but "lost cause." I therefore ville brothers will allow us to make a short- make this application with the full assurmore patriots dead on the soil of Virginia

Contributions of money, fancy articles, agricultural productions, manufactures, &c., If more desirable, let the connection be are solicited from all portion of the State. made at Magnolia, a distance of forty to Those forwarded from the counties east of forty-five miles from Fayetteville, making the county of Orange will be received by be sold throughout the South entitling the the whole distance to Fayetteville not more me here to be sent to Richmond; those holder to a prize in the distribution of ar- than ninety miles, and about one hundred from the counties west of Orange, including ticles, there being no blanks. The price of and thirty miles to the coal and iron, and that county, will be received by Mrs. Thos. Agent of Hollywood Memorial Associa-

tion for the Eastern portion of North Car-CIRCULAR OF THE HOLLYWOOD MEMORIAL BAZAAR

Association.—The Ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association propose holding a Bazaar in Richmond, Va., in February next, for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to carry their plans in care of the Confederate dead. their wish that each of the late Confederate States with Maryland, should be represented in this Ba zaar, as the Association is interested equally in all the deceased soldiers of the South, from whatever State they may have come, who are buried at An agent or agents will be appointed in each

State, who will notify the public of that State of their readiness to receive contributions of money, or of icles that may be disposed of at the Bazaar. It is hoped that in this undertaking, which ap peals so touching y to the ladies of the South, and those who sympathize with them will be manifested a be oming enthusiasm, and that the Bazaar will illustrate how nobly these States can emulate each other in love and good works on this occasion of so much interest to all.

All papers in the State friendly to the enterprise will please publish as frequently as their general N.D.

Any articles which can be forwarded more

The New Tariff Bill. Washington, Jan. 11, 1867.—The tariff

bill, reported by Mr. Fessenden in the Senee recommend the following duties:

Ginger root, 5 cents: pimento, 15 cents: from grain or other materials, containing sands might have been seen uniting in 50 per centum or less of alcohol, \$2 50 per prayer, and kneeling at the same altar with How little we know of the inner temple proposed to be reduced to \$2, with 50 per receive a considerable number into the folds cent. ad valorem.

washed, the value of which is 32 cents per has approached me on the subject of reli and yet there is scarcely anything about lb., or less at place where exported, 10 cents | gion since their emancipation, they love to On camel, goat, alpaca and hair of like strongly excited, and in the country, where of my secret thoughts, my sorrows, of con- animals, 10 cents per lb., with 10 per centthere is no longer a kind mistress to cate um, and when the value is over 32 cents chise them, they are relapsing into the lows per lb., 12 cents per lb,, and 10 per cent.

Unmanufactured flax, \$15 per ton. Russia, Manilla, Italian and other manu-

actured hemps, \$25 per ton On all brown and bleached linens, ducks, anvas, brown holland, &c., or other mansquare yard, and 30 per cent. ad valorem. On all ribbons, hat bands, bindings,

ss, the duty shall be 3 cents per lb.

value whereof at last port or place whence hall be 6 cents per lb.

On sheep skins and Angora goat skins, aw or unmanufactured, imported with wool on, washed or unwashed, a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem; on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, extract of wool and waste, a duty of 12 cents per th., and on woolen flocks 3 cents per lb.

On old iron and metal scraps, \$3 per ton. Old wrought iron scraps, \$8 per ton. Iron bars, rolled or hammered, not less han ½ an inch nor more than 7 inches wide, and not less than 1 an inch or more than 2 nches thick, 13 cents 7 1b.

On the same more than 2 inches thick, 13 cents 7 1b. On all sizes not thinner than No. 8 wire, cents 79 tb.

Bars and rods, not less than ; of an inch cound or square, and more than 2 inches in diameter or square, and not less than 9-16 of an inch round or square, 14 cents & ib. On the same less than 9-16, and not less than 5-16 of an inch in diameter or square,

diameter, nor less than No. 9 wire gauge, 21 cents 7 tb. On raw sheep skins, or pelts without wool, 10 per centum ad valorem.

The committee adhere substantially the free list as recommended by Mr. Wells. On woolen cloths, comprising broadcloths, cloakings, cassimeres, shawls, flan- Bureau, whose headquarters are at Vicks look diligently after the interests of that nels, &c., 45 cents per lb., and in addition burg. A personal acquaintance with that thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets and woolen and worsted scrupulous in the performance of his duty yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, as an officer of the General Government valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb., 20 he warmly feels for the depressed condicents per lb.; valued at above 40 cents per tion of our Southern country, and desires b., 30 cents per fb.; valued at above 60 to hold in equal balance the interests of on hand on the 28th inst., with an ent - the social board, isn't there? Society, you cents per b., and not exceeding 80 cents per both the whites and blacks. He will take th., 50 cents per th.; and in addition therebeen;-granted; but what does that prove? to upon all the above named articles 30 per

cent. ad valorem. On bunting 20 cents per square yard, and n addition thereto, 20 per cent. ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods ous colors and figures, commonly sold or trust nothing more need be said than to re trying ordeal, civil war, and the cessation purchased by the yard or other lineal meas- mind them that within their respective of actual hostilities doesn't find society in ure, or by the piece, composed wholly or in spheres, they are bound to do all the good a healthy condition. Now is the fittest time part of wool, worsted, hair, of alpacca, goat, they can to all men without distinction of to put on the brakes. Let us do it; let us &c., valued at not exceeding 20 cents per grade or color. To my brethren of the lai begin by being more charitable; let us re- square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and ty, especially those who are planters, other member that we do not know the secret in addition thereto 35 per cent. advalorem; motives besides those of Christian charity springs of another's actions—that our measivalued at above 20 cents per square yard, 8 address themselves; for they must know uring stick will not answer for all other cents per square yard, and in addition 35 that, that man will be most likely to pro owners and business people of this City the men, and that this world is a tolerably per cent. advalorem; provided that on all cure as many hirelings as he wants, and to large institution, in which there's room for such goods weighing 4 ounces and over per keep them obedient and contented through square yard, duty shall be 50 cents per ib., out their contract, who gives them the as

Webbings, beltings, cords, bindings, oraids and galloons, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted or alpaca 50 centsper lb., and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Fringes, gimp, tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, of wool or tassel but tons, worsted, or hair of alpaca, 70 per cent.

The committee add the section of the fortunes, by the calamity of war) has been sorely taxed, and if I believed it possible next a drawback on mowing machines reaping machines, plowes, axes, hatchets. scythes, cotton gins, shovels, spades, hoes,

> A new section provided that on and after April 1st, 1867 there shall be allowed a drawback to the import duty paid on all iron, copper and cordage which shall be wrought up into the construction of sailing vessels of the United States or used in repairing vessels of foreign build

Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Mississippi.

DEAR BRETHREN :-- Among the many duties arising out of the present crisis in our domestic and political affairs, I know of none which more imperiously or more immediately claims our attention than that of contributing our help towards the moral and intellectual improvement of the colored population now in our midst, You will remember that in my address to our last Diocesan Convention, I expressed in brief but very decided terms my views on this subject; and the journals of the Diocese will show that even as far back as 1853 or 1854, I recommended a moderate and judicious course of elementary instruction as a reward for such slaves as were distinguish

ing themselves for good behavior. By the recent revolution in our political world, this unhappy class is presented be fore us in a new aspect, not as formerly, on the reciprocal dependence and attachmeni of master and slave, but on the cold, com oulsory and unsympathetic relation of hireling and employer. An inscrutable providence has so ordered that the slave who once stood in an almost filial relation to us, and looked to our hands, nor looked in vain, for food and clothing and shelter, and nursing, care and instruction in the things of God, is now without preparation for his untried state, thrown upon his own resources, and with the helplessness of childhood, left to provide as far as he can, for the ne

cessities of both body and soul. This change has literally been forced upon them; for a happier race of laborers was never known upon the face of the earth nor any who were in general so kindly treated, so moderately tasked, or so amply rewarded for the work of their hands. they were content with their condition and strongly attached to their owners, their conduct throughout the late war-when our wives and children, and our aged parents were entirely at their mercy-will abundantly testify. Before the intermeddling hand of blind fanaticism saw fit to sow dis ate to-day, is based upon the bill prepared content among them, thereby riveting the by Mr. Wells, the special commissioner of chains which they thought to break, a gradinternal revenue—the committee, however, ual but marked improvement was going on departing from his recommendations in a in both their moral and intellectual condi number of material points. The committion. A more general sympathy was felt in their behalf; the strong arm of the law was extended frequently in their defence; no ground pimento, 18 cents. Brandy is put barrier was interposed to prevent an honest at the same duty as before—\$3 per gallon. and trustworthy servant from learning to All other spirits manufactured or distilled read his Bible; and thousands upon thou allon, fixing the same as at present. Cor-their masters and mistresses. In my annu dials, liquors, &c., \$2 50 per gallon. The all rounds it was my delight to give to then duty on cigars, cigarettes and charoots is the afternoon of each Lord's day, and to of the church. Now those once happy con On wools of first-class, imported, ungregations are broken up; not one negro go where their animal fee ings can be most

est kind of superstition which their fathers

brought with them from the shores of Afri ca. The distinction of caste (in the right meaning of the term) which was before unknown and unthought of, is now forced upon us. To replace him in his former state, however desirable on his own ac ufactures of flax, hemp or jute, 3 cents per count, not ours, is now beyond the power of those who know him best, and feel for him most deeply. We are compelled, there braids, cloak and dress trimmings, fancy fore, to look around and see in what manbuttons, head nets, &c., 70 per cent., ad ner we can best repay him for his past fi delity, and acquit ourselves of the claims Upon wools of third class, the value which his ignorance, improvidence and whereof at last port or place whence im- helplessness impose upon us. To treat him ported into the United States, excluding with kindness in our daily, unavoidable in charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or tercourse with him, to be fair and even gen erous in making contracts with him, to be Upon wools of same class, unwashed, the punctual in the fulfillment of our engage ments, and to make all due allowance for exported shall exceed 12 cents per th., duty his shortcomings, are duties so plainly bindng upon us that I pass at once to that other, and I may say, no less important obligation of providing a suitable measure of instruction for him, especially for his chil dren. To this duty we are called by every motive of self-interest, as well as of grat tude and humanity, If this race, our equals, if not superiors, in numbers, are to remain in the midst of us, a sound policy. no less than christian charity demands that we should do all in our power to elevate them to the scale of social being, and make them more worthy of the political status that has been thrust upon them. This end can in no way be more effectually accomplished than by establishing schools for their in struction, on the various plantations and in country neighborhoods, as well as in our towns, and by employing suitable teachers to take them in charge. A rude, but comfortable school house might be erected by two or more neighboring planters, and the burthen of providing books and teachers be thus divided among them. Through a pro vision of Congress, a liberal allowance has On the same less than 5-16 of an inch in been made for the rent of each school house; which rent may fairly be appropri

ated by the planter towards the payment of the teacher. In carrying out this object I am happy to inform you that every facility within hi power will be afforded by Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Commissioner of the Freedmen's gentleman prompts me to say that, whilst pleasure in giving all necessary informa tion and instruction to any one disposed to engage in this good work.

Let me, therefore, dear brethren, earnestly commend to your serious and prompt at tention the intellectual and moral improve and real or imitation Italian cloths and last- ment of those who were lately our faithful ings, in gray or uniform color, or in vari- slaves. To my brethren of the Clergy and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad surance that he will provide for the instruc-The matters involved are so important sentimentalism, otherwise there is an end Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of in our several stations, and according to

Col. H. T. Guion \$25
W. H. Conner 10
G. D. Conner 10
T. H. Smith 5
W. H. Ives 5
J. P. Ives 5
B. Heath 10
W. R. Eborn 10
C W Hardison 5
G. Hardison 15
Chas. Hardison 5
Daniel Parris 5
C. Simpson 10—\$120
And the following colored men
have subscribed the sums at-
tached to their names:

G. Stamp. Linier..... M. Michum.

Brvant. \$148 00

Newbern Commercial. Another Muder. - A negro of unusually

Monday night, a short distance from Goldsboro', by a party of mule thieves. An inquest was held, and every effort made to nothing to identify them could be obtain-The name of the unfortunate negro was

Hack Lewis .- New. Jour. of Com. Superior Courts.—The Spring term of

held as follows.

1st District-Judge Shipp. Merrimon. Barnes. 3d6.6 66 Warren Fowle. 66 66 Gilliam. 46 7th Buxton. 66 Mitchell

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. - We are requested to announce that at the regular annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Compacity, on the 8th inst., the following gentlethe ensuing year:

Messrs. K. P. Battle, Jas. M. Towles, W. J. W. Crowder, C. W. D. Hutchings, John Robert Murphy, D. E. Young, Dr. W. H. rifoy, T. H. Selby, and W. R. Poole.

The company resolved to wind up its butreasurer, be repealed, and their duties de- not to have been well adjusted. volved upon the president of the company.

22d, for the pur pose of carrying out the above objects. Raleigh Progress.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlein the County Courts of the State, viz: Adams, Guilford; William W. Flemming, McDowell; John W. Baker, Cumberland; Thomas P. Devereux, Wake: Maurice A. Moore, Gaston; William P. Welch, Havwood; Michael H. Justice, Rutherford William K. Woodson, Pasquotank; John A. Williams, Granville; Samuel G. Ryan, Orange; James G. Odom, Northampton; Charles M. Busbee, Wake; Jesse W. Edmundson, New Hanover; James T. Tate, Mecklenburg; William H. H. Cowles, Yadkin; George M. Whiting, Wake; Dossey do.; Gabriel Johnston, Chowan; Augustine Washington; Marsden Bellamy, Brunswick; W. Foster French, Robeson; W. W. Jones, Granville; Samuel T. Williams, nia: Edwin A. Osborne, Mecklenburg; Melvin E. Carter, Madison; Henry A. Chambers, Iredell; Geo. P. Erwin, Burke; Fleming J. Whitmore, Transylvania; Jno. M. Moring, Chatham; LeRoy L. M. Totten, Caswell; Charles M. Cooke, Franklin; Walter A. Montgomery, Warren; Alfred Rowland, Robeson; Thomas G. Skinner, Perquimons; James S. Lucas, Beaufort; John Gatling, Gates; Joseph W. Todd, Caldwell; Clinton A. Cilley, do.; John Mc-Samuel A. Ashe, William R. Empie, Hamilton McMillan, New Hanover; Thomas H. Sutton, Bladen; Robert B. Johnston, Bun-

combe; George W. Johnston, Pitt.

Ve are gratified in being able to state that the trains, both passenger and freight, have been regularly running over the new structure since its completion, and have not affeeted it in the slightest degree. Indeed, experienced railroad men say it is the firmest bridge of the kind they have ever crossed. Apropos of the cost of this bridge.entirely new bridge, 1,877 feet long. And as a set off to a portion of this .cost, the tools, flats and a surplus of timber of an We venture to say that Mr. Joseph J. Roberson has, in this instance, erected the cheapest substantial bridge ever Newb, Commercial.

MARRIAGES. - We are indebted to Wm. Maxwell, Esq., County Court Clerk, for the following statement showing the number of marriages in Mecklenburg county, during the year 1866:

In January, 20; February, 16; March, 11; April, 9; May, 13; June, 8; July, 12; August, 8; September, 9; October, 24; November, 17; December, 21.—Total number whites 170. Colored marriages 101. Char. Democrat.

SMALL Pox.—We are surprised to learn that some alarm is felt in the country about

the Small Pox in Charlotte. Some six or eight cases have occurred in the city among the freedmen, four or five being in one family, but there is no danger of its speading, as the city authorities have adopted stringent measures to prevent it, and they now remove all cases beyond the corporate limits. No white person has had the disease, and there is no apprehension felt in the community about it. There is not the slightest danger in visiting the city. Charlotte Democrat

Special Court. - A special term of the Superior Court of this County will be held by Judge Shipp, to commence on Monday, the 14th instant. It will be entirely for the trial of cases of tort only.

Greensboro' Register.

fore our readers the very elaborate report those of adjoining States. The following persons have subscribed the of Mr. Battle, the efficient Public Treasuspace. To-day, to the exclusion of editorial tions it exhibits, and the great statistical and historical interest with which it abounds, mark it as a most valuable State there will of course be exceptions to the of gallons made. be in possession of.

mittee, and will doubtless form the basis, it will not be amended in many important particulars. The report is as follows:

To the General Assemby of North Carolina: In accordance with the requirement of An Act, ratified the 3rd of February, 1866, I submit a Revenue Bill, with rates so adgood character was shot in his house, last justed as to raise a sufficient sum to supfiscal year.

Should it be determined to pay interest get evidence to convict the parties, but on the public debt, the rates can be easily raised for that purpose.

Table A, hereto appended, gives an approximate estimate of the expenditudes of the State government for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

I have ventured to recommend a more the Superior Courts of law for 1867 will be general ad valorem taxation on property, than has heretofore been usual. That men should contribute to the support of the State in proportion to the property they possess, seems to me in accordance with fairness and equity. And justice to all citizens requires that no honorable occupation should bear greater burdens than others .-Such a policy should be adopted as will give assurance to men of all trades and pursuits, and all investments of capital, that they will be impartially treated under our laws. I think it best, however, not to recommend change too violent in the old mode of particular interests should be made. taxation. Though preferring a general ad my, held at the office of the company in this valorem system, I have placed subjects, which, in this State, have always been remen were chosen a board of directors for garded as of a sumptuary nature, in a list by themselves, to be charged with a heavier rate, though still according to value.

A short reference to the history of the M. Jones, John Devereux, B. F. Mitchell, Revenue Law in this this State will show that while we can discern no attempt at a McKee, A. W. Stelle, D. C. Murray, G. H. | consistent system, and defects existed al-Wilder, D. A. Covington, Dr. Wm. A. Ber-most beyond belief, there has been a slow, ry, W. F. Askew, W. E. Pell, James S. Pu- but certain approach to the policy I now recommend.

During the war of the Revolution, except siness as expeditiously and economically as in 1782, when a tithing law was adopted, possible, and that so much of the by-laws, there prevailed, for the most part, a general as require the appointment of a vice pres- ad valorem taxation, but the machinery for dent, executive committee, secretary and carrying the assessments into effect seems

After independence was achieved, for The directors were instructed to take such decades of years, lands and polls, stud steps as may be necessary to settle the ques- horses, jackasses and pedlars, and occasiontions in regard to the liabilities of the mem- ally billiard tables, had the exclusive honor action of the courts theretofore had, and in ber's and of the company, and to enforce of supporting the Government of the State express terms authorized them, during the other words, the enhancement of value by the payment of assessments and settle its and its Counties. In 1814, merchants were present year, to tax all subjects on which the the erection of buildings and similar exadded, and at various times, anterior to
There is to be a meeting of the directors
It for the company, on the 22d, for the pure of the company on the 22d, for the pure of the company on the 22d. on extensive expenditures for Internal Improvements, the financial net was extended to bring in monied capital, investments in men were on yesterday admitted to practice trading, salaries, gold and silver plate, &c. John Gray Bynum, Yadkin; Peter H. law was nullified by the construction, not county purposes, in equal ratio, on all subwarrented, perhaps, that income from property taxed in any other manner was exempt. Their construction enabled all, except pro- and,

fessional men, to avoid the law. It is impossible to believe, yet such was the fact, that from the close of the Revo- just those levies, with reference to their lution, until 1814, land was taxed according to quantity, so that an acre of barren "huckleberry land on Mt. Pisgah," paid me. the same as an acre in the fertile bottoms of Roanoke. From 1814 to 1834, the assessment on land was according to its value, Battle, Edgecombe; William F. Beasley, which was ascertained by the oath of the owner. This led to such extensive frauds W. Rieger, Carteret; T. Stuart Armistead, that, in 1834, on the recommendation of closures, where the proceeds of collection Gov. Swain, whose message to the General are to be applied in part to local purposes. Assembly of that year pointed out in strong terms the inequalities and crudities of the Nash; William B. Duckworth, Transylva- Revenue laws then existing, the present plan of valuation, by freeholders selected

for the purpose, was adopted. It is interesting to observe that it has always required the patriotic impulses inspired by war, to induce our legislators to do justice in taxation. In the war of the Revolution, the ad valorem system prevailed. In the "second war of independence," the assessment of land by the acre, enormous- press, or Telegraph, or Insurance Compaly oppressive on the western counties, was nies, or similar institutions, because the bolished; and in the civil war of 1861, C. Guy, Johnston; Walter Clark, Halifax; there was a near approach to the equal taxation of 1776. In the fall of 1861, was passed an imperfect ad valorem Revenue law, and, in the following year, the able Chairman of the Finance Committee, our present Governor, reported, in my judgment, the best Revenue Bill ever presented to a legislative body in North Carolina. -The General Assembly declined to adopt all the recommendations made, but assented to the principle of taxation on property according to value, and this principle was

not entirely departed from during the war. The Convention of 1865, apparently under the idea that it was best to place all We stated in noticing its completion that things, as far as possible, statu quo ante belthe entire cost would not exceed fifteen | lum, by ordinance, declaring "what laws thousand dollars. On enquiry we now find and ordinances are in force," repealed the that the actual entire cost, for labor, tools Revenue Acts passed during the war, and and material is \$10,569 03. This for an restored the acts of 1858-59, as amended by the Act of 1860-'61, chap. 32.

The last General Assembly made the Act of 1858 the basis of their action, renewaggregate value of nearly \$1,000 should ing and making more effective the tax on 'Income," and a few other items, diminishing the rates of land and monied capital, but making no change in many other subjects. The inequalities of this law will appear from the following illustrations:

> Under the law of 1866, land and monied capital, Merchandise, total purchases for 1 year 50

Salaries, gross receipt. 100
Salaries, gross receipt. 100
Pianos, silver plate, &c. 100
Cotton, breadstuffs, &c., bought on speculation, by those not regular dealers. Notl

To show clearly the unequal operation of this law, I compare, briefly, its effect on the mercantile interest, and the business this story, which is often false, and I am

attle, parchases of manures, &c., &c. The mend that, in all cases, the party in posland may be estimated at four-fifths of the session of liquors for sale be deemed liable whole. On this four-fifths of his capital, to the highest tax, unless he proves by cerhe pays ten cents on the \$100 value, or tificate of some officer, a list-taker or Shereight cents on the whole capital. The lift, that the liquors have been properly list-

he pays fifty cents on the \$100 value, or to remedy these frauds, without subjecting fifths of his capital. If he buys twice, he is exceedingly odious to our people. I sugpays ten times.

d for years, exempt from taxation.

in Greensboro' at 50 cents per 100 pounds, is bringing in Wilmington \$1.75. This is one of the many things which shows the need of more direct communication with that port.—Greensboro' Register.

The merchants capital, in less they are truly exhibited. Provisions to enforce proper accountability, to be effectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, and would sell easily at fectual, must be summary. There is a fair stock of the different kinds at present on market, and we give store as prescribed in the Act for collecting Reductions as follows: Register.

O. B. Duke, an ex-gurilla of Kentucky, was shot dead on the 31st ultimo, by a man whom he had the payment of taxes, a much more efficient threatened to kill,

Revenue_Report of the Public Treasurer. dens laid on each. The excessive duties cannot get at the truth, a resort to the execution of the law would be probably 83-We have desired for some time to lay be- on merchandise, I am informed, have ren- Courts will assuredly fail. dered our citizens less able to compete with

holder of such property to be more favored than the owner of a tract of uncultivated and other matter, we publish it in full. Its land? And if a planter, instead of selling importance to every man in the State, the his produce in the regular course of busipatient research into the financial ques- ness, hoards for future profits, in my judgment such produce should be taxed according to value.

rem tax for the protection to property, each | character. person, deriving a net income over an amount sufficient to cover the necessaries of life, should contribute a part to support endeavored to ascertain, as far as possible, port the State government for the current that government without which all gains the number and value of taxables now in

COUNTY TAXATION. The inequalities of the Revenue law have been much increased by the operation of the Act of 1860-'64, second Extra Session, chapter 5, as amended by the Act of 1862-'63, chapter 18, regulating the duty of the County Court in levying taxes for County and School purposes. The General Assembly has always been extremely jealous of County Courts. It was once usual to fix a limit by law to their power over even the limited number of taxable subjects allowed them. For years preceding the passage of this law, their taxation was confined to land and polls; but when, in 1861, a Revenue Act on the ad valorem principle, in part, was passed, it was deemed safe to extend the powers of the County Courts, with the injunction, that no discrimination against

As said before, the convention of 1865 restored the Act of 1858-'59, which is the basis of the present Revenue law. Now the law of 1858, (and the present law as well,) has its rates so adjusted, that the taxes imposed for the use of the State on all the items, except land and polls, were, in the opinion of the General Assemoly, a sufficient burden; it being intended that land and polls only should be taxed by the County Courts. Hence, when in varions counties the courts levied on all the at 24,067,064 acres, valued at \$97,319,185, items in the same proportion as on lands and polls, the exactions in many instances were enormously oppressive. Cases have been suspended in consequence of the cruel operation of these laws.

The Convention at its last session finding constructions of their powers, as the best at \$4 21 100 per acre, the aggregate of 1866 roads, brokers, and tavern criminations and exemptions as they might The above calculation does not include keepers. In 1848, when the State embarked deem best. It becomes, therefore, neces- town property. In the same counties, the sary for the present General Assembly to consider the question of County taxation.

I respectfully recommend— 1st. That the County Courts have power, The income tax was added in 1858, but the and shall be required, to levy taxes for Treasury by the Sheriffs or Tax Collectors.

2. That care be taken in fixing the levies for the S ate on the various subjects, to ad- returned in 1561, is \$112,264,326 40. being liable to a double burden. I have no general valuation of lands in 1867. Some made this endeavor in the bill reported to counties have made good crops and the

I think it important, that in most inbe on the same subjects. The citizens and ders incident to the change of the system officers of a County are more likely to discern fraud, and aid in enforcing fair dis- new valuation would be exceedingly low. And it seems to be fair, that all property and interests shall bear an equal part in working the machinery of County Government, as they are all benefited by it and cannot exist without it.

There are some subjects, however, which I am of opinion should only contribute to the Treasury of the State, and should therefore be taxed at a higher rate, exemsively for this object. For example, if Wake Couty should tax the gross receipts of Exprincipal office is located in Raleigh, this county indirectly, would levy contributions on the citizens of others. I have, therefore, provided that institutions like these, whose operations extend over many counties, shall pay directly into the Pub lic Treasury, and shall be exempt from county taxation.

The returns show that there are enornous frauds in the listing of taxables .-The great decrease of the number of acres listed in 1861 and in 1866, will be hereafficiency was caused by the death or absence mately realized. of the land owners, but this the list takers should have detected and reported as they are commanded by law. Another fruitful source of loss to the Revenue arises from the mode in which purchases of liquors are taxed. In the case of imported liquors, the this loss will be speedily repaired. first purchaser only is bound to list his purchases; after which, on a second sale, no tax accrues. It has been common for the dealer to escape the tax by showing that he purchased from a citizen of the State.— In many instances, this vendor was only an agent of a Northern merchant, and paid no tax because he made no purchases, and thus the State was deprived of all Revenue. In the case of liquors made in the from some other party, resident in a distant county, and that this other party made his purchases of the maker. The list-taker informed large sums are lost to the Treas-A farmer's capital consists of land, horses, ury by this evasion. I respectfully recomproducts of his investments may be hoard-led. This would not obviate the fraud of wilful misstatement of the amount of pur-The merchant's capital is chiefly exhibi- chases, which crime is probably too comted by his purchases for cash and on credit. mon, not only with liquor dealers, but with If he buys his goods once during the year, merchants and other traders. It is difficult five times what the farmer pays on four-tax payers to such inquisitorial process, as ays ten times.

The farmer's capital is invested in the demand a sight of the invoices of goods.

Again, why should cotton or grain, or distilled in the State. It is hoped that the considered repealed by subsequent Review of the state of the stat rer. in submitting a Revenue bill to the other products bought for speculation, by necessity of procuring license, would se- enue laws. General Assembly, but have not found one not a "trader," be exempt? Is the cure fair dealing towards the State. It is reported to me that such is by no means the case. I recommend that one or two plans be adopted. Either tax the capaciduty of the Sheriffs to enter on the premises where the still is located, and view the same, and also inspect the books of the dis-If the ad valorem system be adopted, tiller, and examine witnesses to the number

paper, connected with the subject of Reve- rule. License taxes, either in a round sum | With a view to secure more fair disclonue, which every citizen of the State should or by way of per centage on receipts, sales sure, and also proper accountability of the ble to estimate exactly the returns under all but a few fossils !—so, at least, says M. Jouor profits, may and should be imposed in collecting officers, I have transferred among the Revenue Bill submitted by me. I think, certain cases, and articles, ministering to the others the item of "merchants" to however, that the very moderate rates re-The report was accompanied by a Reve- the luxuries and vices of men, should be Schedule A, to be listed to the list taker. nue bill, which is before the Finance com- singled out for special burdens. So a cer- These were originally placed in Schedule tain amount of personal property should be B, on the idea that the license granted by reported. exempt, to cover those articles so insignifi- the Sheriff was a great protection to the at least, of the bill which will ultimately be cant, that the receipts would not pay the Revenue. This, in the case of men in espassed, and we should judge, from the gen- expense of collection. And, I think, while tablished business, has generally become eral favor with which it was received, that all able-bodied males, within the requisite obsolete, and there is no reason why they ages, should pay a poll tax in consideration should not list in the same way, as land of the protection to their person, and, as a owners and others. I have specially provigeneral rule, all property, productive or un- | ded for the cases of transient dealers and productive, should pay a moderate ad valo- others, whose business is of a temporary

TAXABLE SUBJECTS. In adjusting the rates of taxation, I have

the State. The payment into the Treasury by the Sheriffs, was by the Convention postponed to the 1st of January, 1867, and therefore no estimate can be made in regard to the anlisted subjects mentioned in the Schedile B and C of the Revenue Act.

The listed subjects mentioned in Schedthe extent of power conferred on the the returns of 1861, is derived information, day. which will be of material aid in fixing the rates of taxation.

> In the following calculations the Counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Mitchell, are omitted, because no returns have been made from these Counties in 1866.

It will be remembered that the taxes of the present year were imposed on the baof real estate, and in cases of material enancement of value, by the erection of new buildings or other extraordinary cause, provision was made for re-valuation. The land of the State in 1861, in all the

counties except Buncombe, Haywood and Mitchell, was returned at 26,618,531 acres. not including town lots, valued at \$111, 602,702, or nearly \$4 20 per acre. In the same counties in 1866, the land is returned about \$4 21-100 per acre. It thus appears that from the carelessness of tax payers and list takers, over three and one-half million been reported to me where business has acres, worth nearly fifteen millions of dollars, were omitted. The valuation of land 1861, but this loss is apparent only. By that the counties had acted on different adding the value of the land not returned settlement of all difficulties, validated the is \$112,235,346, or half a million dollars increase during the past five years. In

losses since 1861 have been, apparently, \$1,730,795, the valuation in 1866 being only \$11,821,950, against \$12,552,745 in 1861; but it is fair to presume that, as in the case of lands, out of the towns, great fraud has been practiced on the State by failure to jects on which taxes are payable into the list town lots. The aggregate valuation of real estate, as shown by the Comptroller's report, is \$109,141,135, or, adding the omitted counties according to the quantity

I respectfully recommend that there be lands have sustained their prices. In others, however, the crops having failed, eithstances the County and State levies should er from unfavorable seasons, or the disorof labor, the people are depressed and the No inconvenience can result from adhering to the valuation of 1861, as a provision is made for change in case of gains or losses

> from extraordinary causes. The number of white polls or males between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in all the counties, with the exceptions stated, in 1861 was 61,039; in 1866, 56,406, only a decrease of 4,633, or one of thirteen. Considering that our armies during the late struggle were principally filled by white men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, the decrease is not as great as

> The number of black polls, or male negroes between twenty-one and forty-five about the same relative proportion to the entire colored population, as the white polls bear to the white population.

MONEY AT INTEREST.

might have been expected.

By a simple calculation, it appears that the money at interest listed in 1860, was in round numbers, \$37,500,000; in 1866, including money on hand, \$10,916,000, being a falling off of over two-thirds. I feel sure that much of this decrease is owing ter pointed out, amounting in 86 counties to the uncertainty in the minds of credi to 3,551,467 acres, defrauding the State and tors as to the ultimate collection of their Counties of taxes on nearly \$15,000,000 debts, and that many credits, returned inworth of lands. Probably much of the desolvent, will be in whole or in part ulti-

RIDING VEHICLES. The value of riding vehicles in 1861 was \$2,027,419; in 1876 \$679,511, showing a decrease of something less than two-thirds. Common observation is convincing us that WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The value of watches and jewelry has decreased from \$929,325 to \$549,636, or about one-third.

The tax on Studs and Jacks, being specific, it is not possible to state their relative value in the years before and since the war. The rate of taxation is, however, the State, the purchaser from the distiller is same, and from the amounts received from liable to the tax, and his vendee is not. It this source, \$5,438 in 1860-'61, and \$3, is common for the liquor dealer to allege 677, in 1865-66, it may be estimated that that he did not buy from the maker, but in this item there has been a decrease of about one-third in value.

Purchases of spirituous liquors made in 1865, were taxable under the Revenue.— Ordinance of the Convention, and where dealers paid under that Ordinauce, they were required to list under the Act of Assembly, only the purchases during the three months preceding the 1st day of April, 1866. The taxes in 1866, being \$21,777, against \$56 818 in 1861, it seems clear that gar 13 cents. Plantation Molasses 80 cents. there will be no diminution in revenue from this source.

COLLATER L DESCENTS It is certain that there is great neglect in

listing Collateral Descents, Devises and Bequests. In many counties nothing was returned, and in the whole State, only \$361

cured. A similar power was conferred on I am likewise informed that there is gross the Governor by sec. 14, chap. 99, of the fraud in disclosing the quantity of liquors Revised Code, but it seems to have been distilled in the State. It is hoped that the considered repealed by subsequent Por

from which taxes were paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, was not y of the still a round sum, or make it the taxable under the Act of Assembly, as was larger return in the future.

> and the tax returns of 1861, it is impossi- crush out our history, and leave nothing of it at commended will be sufficient to sustain the estimates of the probable expenditures as

Respectfully submitted. KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Missouri Test Oath Case, &c. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14-P. M.

Associate Justice Field to-day delivered the ppinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri test oath case, John A. Cummins, a Roman Catholic Priest who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of that State, being BEESWAX, 75 31 @ 33 [LUMBER, in this case unconstitutional, being in the nature ule A, and the amount of taxes due thereon, have been returned to the Comptroller's office, and from a comparison of them with rections that the plaintin shall depart without the returns of 1861 is derived information.

Associate Justice Field also delivered an opinion of the court in the ex parte cases of Garland Coffee, P b. and Marr, who, having taken a part in the rebel- Java lion, ask to be re-admitted to practice. The court holds that as the statute imposes a punishment, which may not have been punishable at the time the offence was committed, it is in its natural to the content of the con ture of an ex post facto law. Attorneys are not officers of the United States, but they are officers of Gunny, 7 dy 33 @ sis of the valuation of 1860. In case of de- the court, and hold their offices during good be- Dundee struction of houses and other material parts of real estate, and in cases of material enof any other power. The applicants obtained a pushel. 1 40 @ 00 OILS, # gallon, Sperm.... 0 00 @ 3 00 from the consequences of the offence, and makes the citizen in the eye of the law what he was before it was committed. Congress cannot limit it. The prerogative of mercy cannot be fettered by legislative restriction. It followed that the prayer | Mackerel, of the petitioner must be granted, and also the prayer of Mr. Marr. The rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be rescinded and the order is made accordingly.

Associate Justice Miller, for himself, Chief Justice Chase and Associate Swavne and Davis, read a dissenting opinion.

The President has nominated Senator Cowan, in 1866 is returned \$14,283,517 less than in of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria. His term in the Senate expires in March next.

Speech from Senator Cameron_His Opinion upon President Johnson and the South-Protest against the Appointment of Senator Cowan as Austrian Minister, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16-Noon.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator elect from Penn-Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, in receiving the congratulations of his friends, said he hoped to see the word white Rice, rough 00 @ 0 00 cargo ... 2 00 @ 2 10 stricken out of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the spirit of caste based upon color destroyed. The people of the South were disloyal, and no method of statesmanship was capable to make the Dry 10 @ method of statesmanship was capable to make the Dry present generation loyal. The Constitutional Eastern... 1 50 @ 1 60 Amendment and Impartial Suffrage would help, but Universal Amnesty would destroy the growing IRON, \$\mathbb{T}\$ ib., \$\mathbb{D}\$ ib., \$\m but Universal Amnesty would destroy the growing loyalty of that people.

Of President Johnson he remarked: I said long ago that he was a traitor to his party, an enemy to his country, and a bad man. He announced himself squarely for protection

as against pauper European labor. The whole Pennsylvania delegation protest

against Senator Cowan's appointment as Austrian Two negro apprentices, fugitives from a Marvland master, are here. A suit has been instituted before Judge Wyle, of the Supreme District Court,

for their recovery. Senator Cowan is mentioned as about to be honored with the Secretaryship of War.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16-6 P. M. Last sales at the board gold was 135 . Fivetwenties of '62, coupon, 107%; do. of '64, 105%; do. of '65, 106; do. new, 104; Ten-forties 99; Seventhirties, all series, 104%. Stocks heavy-Missouri Sixes, 93. Cotton more active and a shade firm. er-sales of 2000 bales; Middling Uplands 35 sold at \$2 59.] The arrivals for the week just endcents. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull .-Corn very dull-Mixed Western \$1 16@\$1 17 .-Oats dull and drooping. Beef unchanged. Pork firmer-sales of 4,200 bbls. New Western; Mess \$20 75; Old, \$19 37½; Prime, \$16 50@\$17. Lard years of age, is returned 33,283, being in firm. Whiskey quiet and nominal. Rice firm at 10@101 cents for Carolina. Sugar quiet; Porto 13% cents. Coffee steady. Molasses quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Wool firm at 44@65 cents for doper sail, 1@9-16d. per steamer. Corn and Barley

> $5\frac{1}{2}$ per sail. The money market was reported little active in some quarters just previous to the close of bank hours, but first class firms readily accommodate at 7 % cent. Foreign Exchange closed firmer for Boston packet, and has not yet fairly opened for Saturday's mail, Gold has been excited all the afternoon from a variety of contradictory rumors, and touched 137 but drooped to 135% at the close. and touched 137 but drooped to 135% at the close Government list is more active and firmer; Stocks were heavy and lower at the last open Board which continued with depression after call.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16-6 P. M. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat, only a small ots of Pennsylvania offering with no sales. Corn, receipts 21 000 bushels-declared 2 cents-prime Whiskey \$2 15@£2 20. Sugar and Coffee firm strained do. \$3 25@\$3 50; No. 2, \$3 40@\$4; No. with reduced stocks in first hands. Cotton, Mid-1, \$4 25@\$5 50; and Pale \$7 25—weight and tale with reduced stocks in first hands. Cotton, Middling Uplands 33 cents.

CINCINNATTI, Jan. 16-P. M. Flour dull and nothing doing. Whiskey dull and unchanged. Hogs firmer and higher, at \$7 25747 75-receipts 5,600. Mess Pork firm-sales at \$20@\$20 50. Bulk Meats firm. Lard 121 cts. Bacon firm. Green Heats in demand and holders ask dadvance. Gold 135. Louisville, Jan. 16-6 P. M.

Tobacco-sales of 50 hhds. at \$2 80@\$15 25; the latter Twigg & Co's. Wheat—sales of 10,000 unusually dull. Only small sales are occasion bushels; prime white \$2 88. Corn-shelled, in bulk, 68 cents; ear 60 cents. Oats 62 cents. Cotton 30 cents. Mess Pork \$20 50; bulk shoulders York make 8 cents; clear sides 11 cents; bacon shoulders 12 cents; clear sides 131 cents; hams 16 cents. Land 123. Whiskey, raw \$2 30. New Orleans Su-

Commerce of Charleston. The Charleston papers say that the commerce

of that place show signs of gradual and sure adv. account to a prosperous future. The quays, which have been placed in better order than had ever before characterized them, have presented in the number of vessels moored there a lively and stained, and 31½@314 cents for mixed and stained and stained. taxes, representing a property not less than and animated appearance. Some of the ships are \$12,000, nor more than \$18,000. More large carriers, and will take cargoes of 2,000 to 1 days carriers, and will take cargors in 2.000 to 4,000 bales of cotton each. The number of steamers engaged in the commerce of the port are from carts at 30@35 cents \$\theta\$ dozen. stringent measures should be adopted to 4,000 bales of cotton each. The number of steam-Greensboro' Register.

HAY.—It is said that hay, which is selling breadstuffs. The merchants capital, in less they are truly exhibited. Provisions If the Public Treasurer should be nu-

The Next Deluge.

A French work, recently published, maintains INCOME.

Inasmuch as income from those subjects rom which taxes were paid under the Revnue Ordinance of the Convention, was not xable under the Act of Assembly, as was pected, the revenue from this are according to the author of this the author of this and the author of this due to 4,500 years ago; the next one is this great cosmical drama with the vigor and pictorial effect of an eye-witness. Six thousand years—sixty centuries—then, only, are left to us wherein to do our whole worth. wherein to do our whole world's work, and to complete and perfect that civilization which has yet plete and perfect that civilization which has yet between the greater number of manexpected, the revenue from this source has hardly dawned on the greater number of man-been quite insignificant. I expect a much kind! Sixty old men may touch hands across the interval between the present moment and the last hour of the world a- it exists; then all will be fin-

tinee years of age .- Western Recorder

The Stay Law of Virginia, The stay law of Virginia has been declared un-

constitutional by Judge Meredith. of Richmond, n a case tried before him on Friday last.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. #5 It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid

plaintiff in error. The court decides the test oath | BEEF CATTLE, | (River 100 lbs.10 00 @11 00 | Fl'r Bds. 15 00 @18 00 | 1b., | .18 @ 20 | NAVAL STORES, | .24 @ 26 | Turpentine # 280 fbs Tallow ... Adamantine, 24 @ 26 Turpentine \$\mathbb{Q}\$ 280 lbs
55 New Virgin 0 0 @ 0 00 .50 @ Yellow dip.0 00 @ 4 50 Java40 @ Laguayra ... 30 @ Hard 0 00 @ 2 25 Far, \$ bbl.0 00 @ Tar, in ordr 1 80 @ 1 90 St. Domingo.24 @ Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50 315 do No. 1..4 50 @ 5 50 Strict Mid'g 32 @ do No. 3. 3 00 @ 3 25 COTTON BAGGING Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal......62 @ Sheeting, Linseed . . . 2 00 @ 2 25 Machinery 2 00 @ 2 50 .. 18360 Wyard Yarn, \$35 tb 2 60 @ 2 65 Kerosene.... 80 @ PEA NUTS, .1 60 @ 2 25 POTATOES. Sweet, bush 1 00 @ 1 10 Fish, & bbl., Irish, 48 bbl3 25 @ 3 50 No. 1...00 00 @00 00 No. 2...20 00 @22 00 Provisions, \$\mathbb{B}\$ ib., N. C. Bacon No. 3. . 17 50 @18 00 Hams...... 20 @ Mullets... 9 00 @11 00 Middlings....18 @ Herring, East....5 00 @ 7 00 Hog round. 18 @ N.C.roe.10 00 @00 00 1 cut, 9 00 @00 00 Hams......19 @

Western Bacon. Dry Cod, \$\mathre{B}\$ 1510 @ 11 Middlings....14 @ FLOUR, 30 bbl., Northern Shoulders ... 13 @ Family ... 13 00 @16 00 Lard, N. C. .. 19 @ Superfine.10 00 @11 00 do North'rn 16 @ Gunny Bags. 35 @ 45 | Cheese 16 @ Cheese.....16 @ 18 Рокк, Northern, P bbl. Guano, Peruvian, Per ton. 95 00 @100 00 | City Mess 23 00 LAND PLASTER, Prime, ... 22 00 @23 00 Grain, P bushel, Corn.....1 15 @ 1 25 SALT, Alum, bush.0 50 @ 55 121 from store 2 30 @ 2 35 Carolina.....12 @ HIDES, \$ 1b.,

12 SUGAR, # lb., Cuba 11 @ 5 Porto Rico. . 12 @ East India. . . 111 @ 0 1213 @15 @ English, ass'd 8 @ SHINGLES, & M., Contract . 4 50 @ 5 40 American, ref. 0 @ Common . . 2 25 @ 2 75 American, sheer.... STAVES, & M., W. O. bbl 25 00 @30 00 Swede..... 10 @

| R. O. hhd 25 00 @40 00 | Timber, # M., | Shipping 12 00 @13 00 | From store 2 00 @ 2 25 | Mill, prine 10 00 @11 00 | Mill, prine 10 00 @11 00 | Mill, prine 10 00 @10 | Mill, prine 10 | Mill, prine 10 00 @10 | Mill, prine 10 | Mill, pr Liquors, # gal., (domestic,) Mill Fair. 8 00 Mill, inferior to ord..... 5 00 Mill Fair. 8 00 @ 9 00 ord.... 5 00 @ 7 00 [TALLOW, tb...10 @ 11 Bourbon . . 2 25 @ 5 00 | lallow, tb...10 | N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 | lallow, tb... 10 | Tobacco, tb., Gin 4 00 @ 7 00 Navy 25 @ Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 Medium 30 @

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARkets for the Week ending Thursday,

TURPENTINE-Has been in better request since our last review, and shows an advance of 10@20 cents over previous quotations-sales having been made on Saturday at \$4 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 25 for hard, \$280 fbs., at which figures it has since ruled firm. [A few lots mostly hard, have ed have been larger than for some weeks past,

footing up 2,393 bbls., which sold as follows: Yellow Dip. Bbls. Hard. Saturday . . 735 4 50..... 2 2 4 50 Wednesday.238. 2 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Since our review of Thurs-Rico 113 cents; Muscovado 104@114 cents; Havana day last the mark t for this article has ruled un usually quiet, with sellers generally holding at figures above the views of buyers, consequently the transactions have been meagre, and confine mestic Fleece, 74 cents for pick locks, and 222/@32 to small lots. The price ruled without change up cents for Texas. Freight firmer-Cotton 4@1-16d. to Wednesday, when a decline of one cent took place, and a small lot sold at 62 cents & gallon-the market closing quiet at this figure. To-day (Thursday) no transactions have been reported and no disposition on the part of buyers to operate unless at a further concession in price as the news from the New York market is rather unfavorable. Holders, however, do not press sales, and are holding off from the market, as there is but little control. Boston packet, and has not yet fairly opened for is but little coming in, and only a very light stock

Rosin.—The market during the week just ended has ruled unusually quiet for the finer grades and sales have been difficult to effect—closing at a decline on previous quotations. For the lower grades tive - parcels se ling readily when offered. Since Tuesday, however, the market has been quite dull, and buyers refuse to operate further at present white, \$1 05@\$1 08 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Clover Seed, 8^1_2 bbls. at the lobowing figures: Common \$3 25; bbls.; the market closing quiet, and quotations

almost nominal. TAR-Has been in steady demand for shipping purposes, and prices are unchanged. Only 348 bbls. received, which were taken at \$1 65 \$\mathcal{D}\$ bbl. BEEF CATTLE—A few lots have been brought in since our last, and the market is moderately supplied. There is, however, a fair demand for butchsale. We quote on the hoof at 10@11 cents # b. sale. We quote on net as in quality.

BARRELS - The market continues to be fully supplied with empty spirits turpentine barrels, and in the absence of any demand worthy of note, rules made, and quotations are merely nominal. We quote as follows: Second hand, \$2 75@\$3 50 new, \$3 50@\$4 for country, and \$4@\$4 50 for New BEESWAX-Is wanted, and sells at 31@33 cents

CORN MEAL-The market is moderately sup plied, and we report a f ir retail demand. Sales from the gramaries at \$1 40@\$1 50 \$\mathref{B}\$ bushel, as in

market has ruled quiet but steady for this article, by Rev. J. C. Thomas, Mr. TH though the sales have been at a shade decline on to Miss MARY E. WATSON. previous quetations. The quantity offered on market has been light, and the sales have been here closes with more firmness and with an ad-

75; Snowden's Manipalated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phos-phate, \$68; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phos-

GRAIN-In the CORN market we have no particu-

lar change to report since the close of our last re-view. There is a fair supply in the hands of deal-The property of the State has been so changed since the census returns of 1860, and the tax returns of 1861, it is impossible to estimate exactly the returns under the state of the state new white at \$1 15 % bushel. Selling from store in lots at \$1 20@\$1 25.——OATS.—There is At the South the ordinary estimate of a mule's age is some twenty years, for there they put mules to some labor so young that they may be broken down; but with such usage as horses get at the North, they may be counted on as serviceable animals till they have been in the harness a full taif century. It is a matter of history that General Washington's camp mule was then eighty three years of age.—Western Recorder ents & tb. for Carolina.

HAY .- The market is very well supplied, but we report an advance on former quotations. The lot of 450 bales Northern reported in our last as on market has been stored, and is selling at \$1 50@ \$1 60 \$100 lbs. We quote cargo price at \$1 40@

LUMBER-River-No sales, and market dull.-We refer to our table for quotations.

Lime—The market is heavily supplied at present, and we notice only a retail demand—Selling

from store at \$2@\$2 25 \$\text{ cask.}

Pea Nurs—Are in moderate request for shipment, and receipts are very small. We quote sales from carts and wagons at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$2 25 \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—The market is only moderately supied, and prices rule high. We quote live fowls
40@50 cents each; dressed do. 50@60 cents. ive turkeys \$1 50@\$1 75, dressed do. 221@25

POTATOES—Irish are in better request, and the price has advanced; supply small. We quote from store at \$3 50@\$4 @ bbl. Sweet are brought slowly, and sell from carts at \$1@\$1 10 \$2 Provisions—For Bacon the market rules about

the same as reported for some weeks past. There is some enquiry for new N. C. and but little ng in, and we quote small sales at 171@18 cents for hog round, and 18@20 cents \$\overline{\pi}\$ b. for hams.—
For old there is no demand worthy of note, and
several parcels remain unsold on market. Quotations are merely nominal, Western cured con-tinues to be in full stock, and there is scarcely any demand. We quote from store by the package at 13@14 cents for shoulders, and 14@16 cts. by ib. for sides.—LARD—Is in very good supply, and merely a retail enquiry. We quote N. C. at 19@20 cents, and Northern at 151@18 cents by ib., as in quality.—Pork—In the price of Northern there is no change to report, and we refer to our table for store rates. Fresh has been brought to market very freely, and sold from earts at prices ranging from 10 to 13 cents #9 lb. SALT—There is nothing new to report in this article. The demand continues limited, and market well supplied. We quote sales from store at \$3.35@\$2.40 \$\pi\$ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cevts & bushel for Alum.
SHINGLES.—Market dull. Only small boat loads received for the week, and we quote sales at \$2 25 @\$2 75 for Common, and \$4 50@\$5 50 \$\mathbb{B} M. for

TIMBER—Has arrived slowly during the week, and the market rules rather dull, with only a moderate demand for mill purposes. Sales of 14 rafts at \$5 for inferior, \$6@\$7 25 for ordinary, \$8 a \$9 for fair, and \$10 \$\mathre{D}\$ M. for prime mill. Wood—Is in demand, and market only moderately supplied. Sells by the boat load at \$2 50 a \$3 25 for pine, \$3 a \$3 50 for ash, and \$4 a \$4 25

\$3 25 for FREIGHTS.—We have nothing new to report in rates to coastwise ports. Country produce is brought to market slowly, and there are sufficient vessels now in port to take what is offering ship-ment. See table for last rates paid both steam-

ers and sailing vessels. Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per

1,000 feet, Hayti cargoes, 20 00 @ 22 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,.... 30 00 @ 00 00

Rates of Freight. Per Sailing Vessel. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 65 \$ 00 @ \$ 60 sin,..... Cotton Goods,...per bale. 1 25 @ Flaxseed, per bush 15 @ Pea Nuts, "TO PHILADELPHIA. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 60 @ Spirits Turpentine, " Pea Nuts,.... TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 000 00 0 00 00

EXPORTS From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 17, 1867.

COASTWISE. New York-99 bbls. scirits turpentine; 2904 do. rosin; 493 do tar; 377 bales cotton; 2 do. sheeting; 974 bush. pea nuts; 67,903 ft. lumber; 8,500 juniper staves; 6 empty bbls.; 8 bbls. rosin oil; 3 do. potatoes; 106 pkgs mdze.

Boston-263 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,483 do. PHILADELPHIA—336 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,237 do. rosin; 137 ba'es cotton; 21,159 ft. lumber; 5 3 bush. pea nuts; 16,000 juniper staves; 66 empty bbls.; 64 tons eld iron; 46,300 shingles; 4,886 shnttle bolts; 4 bales rags.
Baltimore—260 bbls. rosin; 10 do tar; 12.000 ft. lumber: 80,000 ft. timber.

FOREIGN. CIENFULGOS-119,900 ft. lumber. PORT AU PRINCE-123,241 ft. lumber; 51,785 KING-TON, JA-67,412 ft. hamber; 109,000 shin-

WILBURGTON MONEY MARKET. Selling 11 5 1.30 BANK NOTES. Miners & Planters', 20 Williamgton.....20 Charlotte,....20 Commercial,....20 Commerce.15
00 Greensboro'Mutual3 Fayetteville, 8 Roxboro', 30 Fayetteville, 8 10 Clarenton 3 Roxboro', 30 00 Yanceyville, 4 Washington, 4 00 Thomasville 30

In this city, on the 15th inst., by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. EDMOND HOWARD to Mrs. MARTHA TRICKEY. At the residence of Dr. J. S. Richardson, in

Bladen county, December 11th, 1866, by Rev. C. M. Pepper, Mr. C. P. PARKER, of Bladen, to Miss LIZZIE N. SMITH, of Anson county, N. C. New York Watchman please copy. On Wednesday evening 19th December, 1866, by J. H. Benton, Esq., Col. A. B. PARKER to Miss ANNIE F. SNEED, all of Sampson county, N. C.

On the evening of the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. L. Singleton, MASON GORDON, of Charlottesville, Va., to HATTIE G., eldest daughter of L. A. Hart, of this city.

In this city, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., by Rev. J. C. Thomas, Mr. THOMAS H. SMITH,

DIED

In this city, on the 12th instant, CHARLES B. FRENCH, a native of the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, aged 25 years and 6 months. Fall River and Boston papers please copy.

3,000 SUPPERNONG GRAPE VINES FOR SALE. DRICE 15 Dolla's per hundred,

L. T. BEATTY,

Black River Chapet, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867.

Federal Taxation. . Wells, the special Commissioner of

ort on the taxation of the country. The fer to them to-morrow. t to be taxed being the only right perted to us by the government of our atry, and the only Federal relation we York Times, which we think may prove

fr. Wells suggests several revisions of ernment thus far have failed to check. e item of distilled spirits affords the ery three gallons that pay the tax, five ade its payment, which makes the tax ore than nugatory, because of its exemely high rate, and because of the evils the administration of the law. Mr. eils recommends the reduction of the x to one dollar per gallon as a maximum. The tax on tobacco invites fraud second aly to that on spirits. The loss to the venue on this article alone, in a single ction of the country, is reported as pro ably exceeding \$20,000 daily.

Mr. Wells opposes the movement for the peal of the tax on the raw article of cotn, and favors the repeal of the tax on rriages, watches and plate, as both inuisitorial and not remunerative to the overnment. He thinks that the imposion of three cents per pound on cotton is ss injurious to the cultivation of that arcle than an equal amount of taxation on her branches of industry. (We would like have the Commissioner's ideas upon a x on wheat, rye, corn, hay, and other arcles of Northern agriculture.) Nothing is commended in regard to the income tax, hich seems particularly inquisitorial in s character, and is regarded with much exations and unjust.

Notwithstanding the great business acvity of the past year, the unprecedented umber of inventions of labor-saving manines, the increasing influx of foreign imigrants, and the spirit of enterprise, atended with a prosperity without parallel the Old World, on account of the many isturbing elements growing out of the ar, the prices of labor and commodities ave advanced most extraordinarily. The ages of labor have not advanced, how-

rticles of consumption in 1866, as comhow an average advance of nearly ninety ncrease in the prices of labor since 1860

n the cotton manufactures of Massachu. etts (other than calico,) the decrease in the umber of hands employed has reached hirty-one per cent., and in the quantity of he abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has actured products and freights, and indirecty swelling the volume of prices of all labor nd commodities." Inability to compete n our own or in foreign markets with simlar products has also been occasioned. "In

or accidental advantages."

Provinces for nearly fifty per cent. less controvertible currency.

branch of industry. Everywhere the Go- Debt can be discharged, will, on the convernment is the great despoiler. "In many trary, greatly accelerate it."

raw materials of manufacture as the true tion to property brings out a still unfavoragencies for bringing about improvement. able result. In the United States during amendment, although it excludes nearly all of a prize worthy of the efforts of Wilming-per head to conduct them through. They this country, and especially in Europe, Revenue, has submitted to Congress a of great interest, and we will probably reand ninety-three one-hundreths (3.93) per ists, who remained here during the rebellion, were obliged to "engage in the rebellion." They did

Mr. Commissioner Wells, from whose rebeing the tax-gatherer, our readers cent report we made some extracts yestera direct interest in this matter, and day, regards the present revenue system as compile a few facts from the very full involving a most extensive duplication of elaborate review of the report by the taxes, which in turn entails and maintains an undue enhancement of prices; a decrease, both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a re-Internal Revenue system in order to striction of exportation and of foreign comevent frauds which the efforts of the merce, and a large increase in the machinest notable illustration. By calculations the industrial interests of the country, he ich he submits, it is ascertained that for proposes two remedies; one the adoption tion, that the perils of an irredeemable paper currency may be brought to an end

with the condition of the industrial interests of the country, and of the public indetriment to the people.

The National debt can be liquidated without detriment to the people.

The National debt can be liquidated without sympathy with Southern traitors.

Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, terest." The condition of the currency is dwelt upon as one of the most prolific sources of the evils from which we suffer. Gold and silver are properly a measure of lish the infamy of North Carolinians, and value, and, as such, the supply of them is so far as has been consistent with our ideas regulated by natural laws. But the supply of duty to the public, we have refrained of our legal-tender paper money has de- from all personalities, and we intend to pended exclusively on the wants of the continue to do so. Sufferers alike by the our present currency, commercial values of the world; if we are to command the l-favor throughout the country, as special are arbitrary and capricious, and prices admiration of mankind in our misfortunes or precedents. The spirit of speculation hibit charity towards our own citizens .living, while they have given to the poor urging the hounds of Radicalism upon us.

aw cotton used, fifty-six per cent. The adance in the price of lumber on account of go before it; prices would fall in anticipa- Governor Holden, while pretending to duce from, instead of to, Wilmington, or it iminished the construction of houses, "thus and with such a decline the purchasing pretension lasted until he found out the trade. lirectly entailing an increase of rents, manudiminish the field of speculation."

early every department of industry," says circulation of paper currency is not more Mr. Wells, "the possession of the home than equal to the increased requirements narket is seriously interfered with, while of buisness, is shown by a single fact. The our ability to compete with foreign nations highest amount required during the specun foreign markets is restricted to the sale lative months which preceded the breakof a very few articles in which the Ameri- down of 1857, was below \$215,000,000. Now an producer is largely favored by natural the circulation exceeds \$700,000,000. Ad-The shipping interest has suffered exceed- the permanent addition to business, and by ngly. Our foreign commerce is being-as the peculiarities of business consequent Mr. Wells describes it—"swept from the upon the war, Mr. Wells expresses the ocean." The opinion of experienced New- opinion—as one of the results of his inves-York shipowners is, "that no voyage with tigation—that the \$300,000,000 which the an American vessel can be planned at the National Banks are authorized to issue are present time from the United States to any adequate to all present bona fide wants. The foreign port with a reasonable expectation of enormous excess now in circulation may, profit." The amount of American register- therefore, be called in, not only without ined tonnage engaged in foreign trade has in jury to the trade and industry of the counfive years decreased over fifty per cent. | try, but with manifest advantage to both. Formerly it exceeded that of great Britain "The retaining of the present amount of by about fifteen per cent.; now it is thirty, currency in circulation," remarks Mr. three per cent. less. How completely the Wells, "tends to increase no business exbuilding of ships has been arrested may be cept what is speculative, and to check the inferred from the statement of the Report very development which is expected to that in November last there was but a sin- prove remedial." The addition to the angle vessel in course of construction in the nual burden of interest which the convershipyards of New York, and but one or two sion of non-interest-bearing notes into bonds would entail, would be more than What is true of ships is true of the print- compensated by the abatement of the evils ing and binding of books. Vessels may be of fluctuation and uncertainty which are built and equipped in the adjacent British inseparable from a superabundance of in-

money than here. And an American pub- Conjointly with this remedy, and to make ful he was for Andrew Johnson; and now, lisher may have his works printed and it more easy, and to increase the relief as it requires no prophet to foretell the boro', a Road will be completed from Dan-kers, or those brought up under Quaker city. They fear the results of the recklesstoms' duties upon them, and yet save a strikes the key-note of the subject in rehandsome percentage, as compared with garding a reduction of the national taxa- tined to continued disappointed. Confer the cost of production in the United States. tion as necessary. "A careful study of the the right of suffrage upon the negro, and and it the Road connecting Lynchourg Mr. Wells dwells at length upon the inju- whole subject of the national revenues,' any respectable colored man in the State rious effects these and similar measures are he says, "and an extended inquiry into could distance him at the polls. having upon most of the industrial pursuits, the industrial condition of the country, has and especially in retarding the extension of led the Commissioner unhesitatingly to the is addressed to the editors of the Albany manufacturing interests. The diminution conclusion that a rapid reduction of the Evening Journal, and is as follows: of competition, the maintenance of an extra- principal of the public debt is at present the vagant scale of prices, and the growth of true policy of the Government, and that grievous monopolies, are gradually and sure- the adoption of this course, so far from ly sapping the vitality from this great protracting the time at which the National

This report contains many other matters the last fiscal year, it amounted to three cent, while in Great Britain it was only not do nine-tenths of one per cent.

It is unreasonable to suppose that our people can prosper under such heavy burdens. It may tickle the fancy of a few politicians, who are making comfortable livings, possibly fortunes, in government currency, and from the National Treasury, to see the debt melt away like snow before the noon-day sun; but such measures are destroying the tax-payer; and without the labor, skill and enterprise of our industrial classes, the public securities are valueless; tected. In efforts to pay off this debt too rapidly, industry languishes and trade is crippled. The public debt, as large as it crippled. The public debt, as large as it is, is not beyond the resources of the country. Every bond and note-holder feels sat-

Governor Holden on the Situation. It certainly is not pleasant to us to pub-Government and the activity of the print- terrible results of the war, if we regard ing-press. Hence, under the operation of ourselves as worthy the kind consideration vary continually, in defiance of known laws as we did in our prosperity, we must exhas taken the place of the spirit of produc- But there is a point beyond which "fortion; distrust and uncertainty are accom. bearance ceases to be a virtue." Unfortupanied with extravagance and recklessness. nately, we have vultures among us who These things," the Report reminds us, would be glad of the slaughter of their peohave borne heavily on the laboring ple in order to prey upon the carcasses .classes, and on most of the regular indus- Men in our own midst, whose skirts are tries; have largely increased the cost of reeking in the blood of the late war, are

none of the compensating advantages which The following letter from ex-Governor companying it, I beg to again trespass upcapitalists derive from an unsettling of the Holden, is in keeping with the man. Of all on the kindness of your readers. The only course which our members may pursue in will emigrate in the spring. capitalists derive from an unsetting of the value of property." Mr. Webster's saying public men, who have ever figured in Ameriapology I can make is, that this is an imies. The wholesale prices of leading is cited as apposite. "Of all the contrihas been found more effectual than that worthy politician. Our readers are too fa- and important commercial advantages. quently been proposed before, and which support the Federal Constitution when North Carolina, henceforward, must come and if the citizens of Wilmington wish it, and the leading and substantial men in the is advocated by most of the speculators quite a young man, as a member of the by the Charlotte Road and by the Cape country are in favor, why should not the than this? Must all this Congress be should have occurred, and that his connections West of Legislature make it? So important a traction, operating concurrently with a re- that he also, as a member of the Conven- North Carolina Railroad-everything by duction of the taxation, would prove detri- tion, for which he worked day and night, that road will go Virginiawards. In that Wilmington and New Hanover, and hence mental to any producing interest. On the voted to secede from the United States, and view, how important to Wilmington is the contrary, he asserts that "the influence of voted to adopt, and swore to support, the location of the road West of Fayetteville!

> tion of a diminished supply of currency, be a friend of President Johnson, and this may be so located as to be invaluable to its terests and voice of Wilmington, as well as keep the volume of circulating medium suf- mote him, if not opposed to the Constitu- ascertain the advantages and disadvantages ficiently ample to facilitate all needful and tional Amendment, had nothing to say in of each of the routes mentioned, with the legitimate exchanges, and at the same time its favor. His next step was to bestow praise upon Congress as well as the President. He then advised the adoption of the Amendment as "best under the cir to build on, without regard to the wishes cumstances," and because we would "get of friends or accommodation of interests; lenient upon "conscious traitors." This must be had-they cannot remain at Egypt, farce, in five acts, was enacted with so lit- the present terminus. tle grace and with such awkward imitation of him, like Hamlet of the actors, that lina Railroad, (by reference to the original perusal: humanity so abominably."

from his grasp when he supposed it to be

Democratic convention as the nominee for not with the weak. Poor man, he is des-

We have too long delayed the letter. It

From the Albany Evening Journal.

you, I will explain: The great body of the Unionobliged to "engage in the rebellion." They find not do so voluntarily or willingly, but to save themselves and their children from conscription. imprisonment and death. Like others, many of them had, previous to the rebellion, taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution. My own case will furnish an example. I took the oath in 1846, when a young man (I am but 48 now.) as a member of the State Legislature. ber of the State Legislature.

But, you say, Congress will relieve me. Granted, but here is the peculiar hardship. There are thousands of young men, steeped to the ears in treason, who have never taken this eath, and they would beat me for office easily on two grounds: First, because they have been "true to the Conriest, because they have been "true to the Confederacy;" and secondly, because of the supposed stigma on me, the result of being relieved by a "Radical Congress?" Do you see it? The very young Confederate officer who led the troops that mobbed me in 1863 for my Unionism, would proclaim me a traiter—would say that Congress had so declared me, and would distance me for consider and this stock in trade—this capital, the interest on which must liquidate at last the The Unionists go for the proposed amendment National debt, must be fostered and probecause it is a national proposition, and because | Tennessee, this winter, to finish up ing persons pittied the National debt, must be fostered and prowe heartily approve of every part of it that does her part of the work. The great mired their caution.

look to him and to his bill as their only hope If you expect, as I know you do, to re-establish the Union on a lasting basis, take Mr. Stevens' bill. I tell you that the Rebel leaders who are conisfied that the United States is a solvent debtor, and none are fearful of the disposition to pay every dollar. Let Congress lessen the burden of taxation rather less that the life leaders who are consisted in value, and totally pension mischief."

You must govern them, or they will at last again govern you. If you permit them to have their own way, your blood and your treasure will have been sacrified in value. I am not mistaken when been sacrified in value. I am not mistaken when been sacrified in value. I am not mistaken when been sacrified in value, and totally pension of the interests of Wilmington should ever free before the war, so that the leaders who are considered in value of the interests of Wilmington should ever be on the alert, or some great lobby moveling the pension of the interests of Wilmington should ever be on the alert, or some great lobby moveling the pension of the interest than diminish the amount of the debt, and instead of having a large surplus in the line the following a large surplus in the line the following a large surplus in the line the following and every Republican paper take wilmington and line the following the line that the line is an important to the line is an important and every Republican paper take wilmington and line is an important to the with no more delay than is necessary from Treasury, let it not be collected. When ground for it. Let the Democratic party go where the very great expansion of the currency. He advocates the enforcement of this policy "to the greatest possible extent, and at entirely revived and the business pursuits of the same level with secession that the political condition of the country is again healthy, and trade and industry is entirely revived and the business pursuits of course, mean those gallant Douglas Democrats who fought and suffered for the Union; but it belongs, to the same level with secession trai ocrats who fought and suffered for the Union; but offer made them, but the right point deter- and replied that he had no means of know- city, and spoke last night at the Union the earliest possible moment compatible restored to a normal and settled state, then ocrats who fought and suffered for the Union; but ocrats who fought and suffered for the Union; but the restored to a normal and settled state, then ocrats who fought and suffered for the Union; but the many of the mean then should be ing, but he did know that many of the men the should be ing, but he did know that many of the men with distinction during the war and less

W. W. HOLDEN.

Apologetic.

We are under the necessity of asking the indulgence of our subscribers outside of the city, for the failure of yesterday' issue to reach them in due time. About 2 o'clock night before last, before the entire edition was worked off, an accident occurred to our large steam press. We called upon our neighbors of the Dispatch, who kindly rendered us the necessary assistance in the use of their press. The delay on account of the accident, however, was such that we failed to get the paper off by the morning's mail.—Daily Journal, 11th.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

For the Journal. Messrs. Editors :- Thanking you for pubshing my article in your paper of the 29th alt., and for the very excellent editorial ac-It may be so located as to carry the pro-

I have taken the map and endeavored to fact staring me in the face, that the Railroad Company will be compelled to adopt whatever route they can procure the means

'some of nature's journeymen had made a charter, it will be seen that the Company

young men, steeped to the ears in treason, friends and strong influence. It will be who have never taken this oath, and they argued that this is the shortest, cheapest, could beat me for office easily." This is the and most practicable scheme that can be key to the entire course of conduct of this travel to Fayetteville and Wilmington; that emigrating from the Middle and Western claimed—if Ashley maintains the ground man. While expecting office from the the Road can be built in less time, and at portions of North Carolina, to Indiana and he has so determinedly assumed—if Went-Democratic party, he was an out-and out less price, and have more advantages of other States west. Nearly all of these were worth and Loan and Thad. Stevens hold to States Rights Democrat. Defeated in the connections than any other; that the dis- hardy farmers and laborers, who traveled the position they have taken up within a tance will be less than fifty miles, upon the over the mountains and rough roads in very short time-then the majority which best known route; that when the Road wagons, after being many weeks in the will follow these may be estimated by just Governor, and in the Legislative caucus reaches Greensboro', it will have conneccold weather of winter on the road, travelabout the strength of the party in Confor Senator, he made war upon that party.

As long as President Johnson was powerful he was for Andrew Johnson: and now.

Fracties Greensboro, it will have confidence to white on the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to white on the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to white on the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to white on the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to white on the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to the party in Confidence to the load, travely about the strength of the party in Confidence to the party in Confidence and if the Road connecting Lynchburg few Quakers in North Carolina. Watauga, to Abingdon, Va., or the Tennes-Wytheville to Danville. All these are im-

further than an increase in the tariff, while the causes from which we suffer point to reduced taxation, the resumption of specie payments and the removal of duties from payments and the removal of duties from the causes from which we suffer point to payments and the removal of duties from the cause general rejoicing at their tournaments and other gatherings, to hear of two or three negro men who could take the payments and the removal of duties from the cause general rejoicing at their tournaments and other gatherings, to hear of two or three negro men who could take the payments and the removal of duties from the cause general rejoicing at their tournaments and other gatherings, to hear of two or three negro men who could take the payments and the removal of duties from the daining their seats in the House yet untouched by any work of internal im- head from North Carolina to the West .- that it can be regarded only as the work of be reached by a Railroad, unless by this own provisions. When provisions are purscheme), will be within our reach. Is not chased on the way the expense is of course selfish ends. such a prize worth a struggle? Is not such greater. They pay Mr. Coffin two dollars We have no doubt that many people in

> will yet be carried out unless closely watch- tical preferment. tersburg and Norfolk. The representatives gone along with them. Most of them were once by any court, and if they ever come be on the alert, or some great lobby move- It has been stated by several radical pa- no doubt of the disposition that will be

> Wilmington and Fayetteville give it due sured by Mr. C. that he had never heard consideration? This road ought not to be three of the whole number complain of any finally located without the maturest reflect- persecution because of their political opin- Eaton, is a loyal and very ably conducted ion as to future effect. This Company ought not to be compelled to take the first not called Union persons during the war, States. General Eaton, who is now in this

For the Journal. Criminal Court in Wilmington.

This measure meets with the favor of the eading citizens of New Hanover, outside of Wilmington. In the City of Wilming- is almost certain. Said one of the more B. Forrest, which, we have reason to beton it is presumed to be popular. The intelligent among them, "Many of lieve, is just and true: voice of City and County is without doubt, largely in favor of the Court. The Grand Jury of the County at the last Superior pointed. Many have sold their lands in endorsed by Judge Merrimon, then presi- ready sent back word to their friends of formed and entertained, and supposed to their friends of formed and entertained, and supposed to their friends of formed and entertained. ding. As a measure of economy in a finan- their great dissatisfaction. cial point of yiew, the County will be benefited by such a Court; while the demoral- get two dollars per day for work in the at the North, and by many persons in the ization that prevails, and the spirit of vice, bushel. If this be true, all the able-bodied and author—the fons et origo—of the Fort New Hanover, render it absolutely neces- starving.

The passage of the proposed bill by the writer will be repaid. Major McClammy in the House, and upon passed without proper indications of apurge such a law upon the Legislature unwith their constituents. It is hoped they are satisfied that it is demanded by the in-

COUNTRY PEOPLE.

From the Petersburg Express.

one of the most esteemed, as well as one which will give any democratic majority of put a stop to it. of the most observant, gentlemen of South- the Senate and House in future years the General Forrest, nearly a year ago, deside Virginia. He has traveled extensively right to revolutionize the government in manded a commission, before which he worse," if not accepted. He next endorsed that they will be compelled, after all, to go throughout North Carolina, and is widely the interest of slavery? Let us walk slowly, proposed to place proof establishing the it in full; and finally, pronounced it too where money carries them. A connection and favorably known in that State. He and survey the ground as we go. Let us statements we have introduced above. This knows whereof he speaks, and as the cause not lay violent hands upon the Executive request of his has never been granted. of the recent emigration from the Old office until we find that no other course re- General Forrest deserves justice. We only North State, is not only but little under- mains for the honor of the nation. Perhaps seek this for him. No Confederate Gene-The shortest line will be from Egypt to stood, but has been, for political purposes, we are wrong; but it does not seem to us ral talked so sensibly to his men at the time

Allusions have been frequently made in has ample power to go anywhere and every- the last two or three months, in the papers man, and not made him well, he imitated where, to cross any and all the Railroads in of the South and North, to the large numthe State,) and thence naturally through ber of persons emigrating from North Car- The anti-administration party in Con-Office—political promotion, has been the Caswell county to Danville. The writer olina to Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and gress have a sweeping majority. They can Will-will-the-wisp, always the most remote can see but few inducements for the adop-various speculations have been indulged as control a sufficient vote to carry any measurements for the second of this line. tion of this line. No additional produce of to the real cause of this emigration, now ure they may think necessary—overriding tion of candid men in the Northern States any considerable amount could be drawn when the South is holding out inducements opposition in every shape and form, within his reach, which has led this man in this direction. - the whole tendency to the white men and women of Europe to whether it come from the adverse side of and hope it will be at once and generally into the dirty slough in which he has would be towards Virginia, and as it is pro- come and settle among us. The writer of the house, or from any other branch of the fallen and is now enveloped; and in the letnected with the Coalfields Road, and the two of the emigrating companies, and con- it of so much importance to ascertain the ter before us, he cannot help from disclosing Fayetteville people will have a direct versed freely with the more intelligent views and purposes of those who are recogit. "But, you say," he writes, "Congress | Northern route, via Raleigh, and can hard- among them, and with the principal agent nized as its leaders. If it be the determinawill relieve me. Granted; but here is the ly be induced to locate to Company's Shops, in conducting them to their new homes, tion of two or three members who might Fayetteville, the following gentlemen were peculiar hardship. There are thousands of The Greensboro' route will have many give the public, so that the movement may have concocted for the impeachment of the and what he has learned he proposes to be named, to carry out the schemes they elected : no longer be susceptible of so much mis- President, then the subject, so far as the representation.

To reach Salisbury would probably re- has traveled over North Carolina as much as produced by such a procedure as the imquire the construction of more than eighty | the writer of this has, most astonishingly ig- | peachment of the President. There is no miles of road. Reference to the map will norant do they appear, when compared with reason, in the nature of things, why it show that the Uwharie mountains lie be- the great body they leave behind. But few should seriously excite the country, and tion must be made as far North as New the line of the railroad. On a very dark it was a subject of discussion. But at the Market, in Randolph county, and thence night about 400 of these emigrants arrived same time, there is no doubt that it would parallel to, and within a few miles of the at Portsmouth, to be transferred to the bay deeply excite the country, and that, under North Carolina Railroad, thirty-five or for- boat. The greatest confusion prevailed in the present circumstances, it would grievty miles to Salisbury, at a cost greater than spite of the efforts of Mr. Coffin, and the ously injure its best interests in a hundred could probably be realized at this time. railroad and steamboat. A venerable man, ways. Its most immediate effect would nection with the great lines now about to all tied together by a cotton string, and in our national finances. We have already via Asheville, to Paint Rock, on the Ten- each one with a bundle, so much afraid credit is upon this subject; but the bond phis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, ample from one another in the crowd. The sight general community will prepare themselve

drawback to this line would be the The papers have frequently stated that ending than that which is now threatened probability of a consolidation of the these emigrants are Quakers, but Mr. Cof. The formal charges that these parties interests of the Western North Carolina fin says a carefully kept record reveals the propose to prefer against President John and North Carolina Railroads, a scheme fact that only about 4 per ct. of the whole son in their articles of impeachment are no fraught withdisaster to the State, but which number are Quakers in practice or by prac- more than those which have become famil

pers North, that these people are fleeing made of them. from persecution on account of their polit-This is an important subject. Will not ical opinions. The writer of this was asions. He was asked if most of them were journal—one of the ablest in the Southern had been in the Confederate army, some with distinction, during the war, and has by conscription and others had volun- done noble service in Tennessee in supportteered. He scouted the idea of their be- ing the principles of free government and ing driven by persecution from their vindicating the right of free speech. We

> will be, and have been, greatly disap- well as we do, may see from what source pointed in their new homes in the West, comes the following defence of General N. these people expect to find greenbacks in Indiana as plentiful as hickory leaves in Randolph." Such will be much disap- We wish our Northern friends to take

West and buy corn at 25 and 30 cents per South, that General Forrest was the cause erime, and lawlessness that abounds in men can keep themselves and families from Pillow massacre. We formerly held that

thrown around and over the community. | correct some effonces statement of the strong presumption—and this is what Legislature will no doubt depend upon the Mr. Coffin thinks many thousands more eral Forrest has been misjudged .-

vances," said the great Daniel, "for cheat- him for every unworthy and ignoble trait | Wilmington and Fayetteville, requiring of the great influence which our delegation | The resolution adopted by the House of he restrained them just as soon as it was in ing the laboring classes of mankind, none of character which ever disgraced an un- prompt and united exertion, to reap great have in the Legislature, justifies the state- Representatives, on Monday, proposing his power to do it; that he used strength ment that it depends upon Col. Cowan and the impeachment, does not receive the apwhich deludes them with an irredeemable miliar with his history to require any refer- Permit me to reiterate what has been said Col. Hall in the Senate, whether the bill probation of many of the leading republi- enforcing his orders; that he took three ence to it here. He tells the editors of the before, that all the trade and produce that establishing the Court shall become a law. can journals of the North. The New York hundred prisoners, white and black, and In this measure of relief, which has fre- Albany Journal that he took the oath to Wilmington will ever get from Western If these representatives favor the Court, Tribune opposes it, and says nothing is to treated them as kindly as prisoners usually

Are there no issues of more importance should have occurred, and that his name friends of contraction. He denies that con- cretions, no doubt), but he does not tell them Fayetteville,—it will never come by the measure, however, should not have been wasted, and the next, perhaps, in a pageant our members very wisely concluded not to inflation. Our tariffs want reconstruction.

and die because of this measure.

action of the House is concerned, may be Previous to the war, there had been for considered as settled in advance. If Bout-

present strength of parties, we find him- ville to Lynchburg, thus making direct influence. So great had been the emigraness of the leaders in Congress. It may communication to Washington from Lynch- tion among this sect, that at the commence- seem all very well to these leaders to inburg by the Orange and Alexandria Road, ment of the war, there were comparatively dulge in wild and extravagant language, in furious outbursts and violent denunciations, Soon after the war closed many of the and to propose schemes calculated to upis probable) is built, the shortest and most native North Carolinians in the West reset things generally. It probably suits their available connection with the cities of the turned to their old homes to visit their renotions of party policy and party necessity, time respect or his enemies and the manual to their old homes to visit their renotions of party policy and party necessity, time respect or his enemies and the manual to their old homes to visit their renotions of party policy and party necessity, time respect or his enemies and the manual to the respect of his friends. No one ever heart great West; that Greensboro' possesses latives and learn their condition. They to carry matters to the furthest possible exequal, if not superior, advantages for future extension, via Mount Airy to Wythendard turn extension war, who expressed a great desire to join try experiments upon the strength and caville, and the Valley of the Yadkin and their relatives in the West. This led Ad- pacity of our institutions and form of govdison Coffin, an intelligent member of the ernment, and show how they may be racksee Roads; or for an extension via Madison, (the centre of the Dan River Coalfields,) to Guilford county, N. C., but who had lived falling to pieces. But there are others who of fortune.—Balt. Transcript. connect with the projected route from twenty years or more in Hendricks coun- are quite as much interested in these matty, Indiana, to devise a scheme for taking ters as members of Congress, and who are The English papers are discussing the portant considerations, and will be urged these people in companies of from one to beginning to apprehend that there may be morals, etiquette and legality of smoking peril to the country from its control by in railroad carriages. A case recently came descriptions of manufacture," this fleeport states, "the internal rates of taxation, superadded to the high prices paid for raw energies of the people the present burdens and in many instances actually offers a country to the foreign competitor." It is mount, per capita, and a mounty to the foreign competitor." It is moved surprising, in these circumstances, that cannon the demand for relating the recording in the producing interests of the proposed amendment. The mount surprising in these circumstances, that the taxar among the producing interests of the country. The misfortune is that this demand, under empirical teaching, usually goes no mader empirical teaching, usually goes no materials and statement of its ability and dignity. But with you pardon a suggested and the clog upon the description of manufacture," this fall the disturbance to industry and trade, and the clog upon the centre of the government, and and the clog upon the centre of the people the present burdens and in many instances actually offers a comparison with those borne by the inhabount of the foreign competitor." It is incompleted at a time, by way of Ra clusted at time, by way of Ra clusted at time, by way of Ra clusted at a time, by way of Ra clusted at time, by way of Ra clusted at a time, by way of Ra clusted, and the clog unon the desired at time of the distance on the country of the desired at time, by way of Ra clusted, and the clog unon the country of the desired at time, by way of Ra clusted, and the clog unon the country of the desired at time, by way of Ra clusted, and the clog unon the clusted at time the country bear and comparison with those borne by the inhabour the content of the country of the country is not

tween Egypt and Salisbury, and that it is of the women and children and many of the there is no likelihood whatever that it not probable that a line could be had to men ever set footon the carsuntil they star- would have any such alarming results as the South of Asheboro', but that a deflected from Greensboro' or other points along have so often been predicted upon it since But once at Salisbury and we have a con- his wife and five little boys and girls, were doubtless be felt upon the public credit and be completed, viz: The Western extension, this way went frem the cars to the steamer, had indications how keenly sensitive our nessee line, and from Paint Rock to Mem- were they of getting separated and lost holders, and the business classes and the appropriations having been made by looked rather ridiculous, but right-think- for painful experiences when this point of Tennessee, this winter, to finish up ing persons pittied their ignorance and ad- the recklessness of Congress and the obsti nacy of the President can find no other

iar from the speeches of his assailants.ed, and we would then be sold bodily to Pe- About one hundred colored persons have Nearly all of them would be dismissed at before such a body as the Senate, we have

From the New York Post, Radical.

The Memphis Post, edited by General state these things in order that our read-That many of these ignorant people ers, who, perhaps, do not know the Post as

careful note of what we are about to say. Court recommended the organization of Carolina for one dollar and less per acre, We are about to make a statement which such a Court, and the recommendation was and will find land in the West from forty to will be entirely at variance with their opinsixty dollars per acre. A number have al- ions-opinions, too, sincerely and honestly be supported by sufficient evidence. Mr. Coffin says that good laborers can we mean is this: It is generally believed belief ourselves, and thought we had good sary that additional safeguards should be This simple, unvarnished statement may grounds for it. We now think the Genwe wish to call attention to-that Gen-We think they may have sufficien evidence to justify them in asserting that so ever since, the conduct of his men: tha

and prolonged debate, endless jarring of this thing should have been done by men proval from the virtue and intelligence of lawyers and Senators. The currency calls under Forrest's command, and yet he not for relief. Labor suffers under this fearful be held guilty. We answer that his forces are peculiar; that the kind of warfare There are a hundred questions near to the he waged was calculated to weaken discitil their return to Raleigh after conference prosperity of the nation which must suffer pline. He moved rapidly from place to We do not say that a President should country, and we learned in our army what not be impeached. We by no means say effect this had upon troops. Then Forrest that Mr. Johnson should not be impeached. had hundreds of reckless, desperate men, That would be to take judgment into our who all their lives had been taught to hole own hands. We think this administration the life of a negro chap, and the taking of has been a calamity—the cause of many such life about equal to the crime of kill evils to the country. We should like some ing a dog. Forrest, we learn, was not preredress. But how is it to be had? In at- sent when the assault was made resulting tempting to remove these evils, may we not in the massacre, but rode in all haste to fly to others that we know not of? May we the scene of action, as soon as he learned The subjoined article is from the pen of not put a precedent upon our statute-books what was going on, and by his authority

of honesty, that one might well have thought the Company's Shops, on the North Caro- greatly misrepresented, we ask its careful that the time for the sterner alternative has of their surrender, and no one has conductive that the time for the sterner alternative has of their surrender, and no one has conductive that the time for the sterner alternative has of their surrender, and no one has conductive that the time for the sterner alternative has of their surrender, and no one has conductive that the time for the sterner alternative has a state of their surrender, and no one has conductive the sterner alternative has a state of their surrender. The New York Times, commenting on since. We, the victors, can afford to do honor to the gallantry, chivalry and nobleness of the vanquished, and we shall show

We recommend this article to the attenreprinted by our journals.

Municipal Election.

At an election held on Monday last, 7th instant, for Mayor and Commissioners of

Ward 1-D. S. Maultsby. Ward 2-M. McKinnon. Ward 4-A. G. Thornton. Ward 6-J. H. Robinson.

he exhibits an equanimity of spirit which